"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Probably local showers today; partly cloudy tomorrow; light, variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,265. ... NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

ARE YOU READY TO GO IN, ASKS WILSON, FOR THE INTERESTS OF HUMANITY? CABINET ACTS ON BERLIN NOTE TODAY

SPEAKS BEFORE DEMOCRATS

Hopes America May Not Be Embroiled in an Unsought Quarrel.

BUT HINTS OF POSSIBILITY

And Asks Them if They Are Ready for the Test if It Comes to Nation.

CRIES OF 'YES' ANSWER HIM

Many Think He Referred to Mexico, but More Believe He Meant Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—President Wilson tonight gave his view of the conditions under which it might be justified for the United States to go into war.

Speaking at a Jefferson Day banquet of Democrats from all parts of the country here tonight, he prayed that the United States would not be drawn into a quarrel not of its own choosing.

He said that it must be only on occasion when the American cause coincided with the cause of humanity, and that once in, the country should not draw back before the cause of humanity as well as the country's interests had been secured. In giving this statement of his views at a Jefferson birthday party dinner tonight the President turned to his hearers, who were mostly prominent Democrats, and asked:

"Are you ready for the test?"

His question was greeted with cheers and cries of "Yes."

Some got the impression that he referred directly to Mexico, as he had earlier in his speech mentioned Mexico by name

Others thought the President was referring to the European situation and the possibilities of the controversy over submarine warfare in which the United States has often told Germany that the United States was championing the sacred laws of humanity itself.

The President's speech was as follows:

"It is a spirit that we assemble to render honor to tonight, and the only way we can render honor to a spirit is by showing that we are ourselves prepared to exemplify it. The immortality of Thomas Jefferson does not lie in any one of his achievements, or in the series of his achievements, but in his attitude toward mankind and the conception which he sought to realize in action of the service allowed by America to the rest of the world.

"One of the things that has seemed to me most to limit the usefulness of the Republican Party has been its provincial spirit, and one of the things which has immortalized the influence of Thomas Jefferson has been that his was the spirit of humanity, exemplified upon the field of America. Thomas Jefferson was a great leader of men because he understood and interpreted the spirits of men. Some men can be led by their interests; all men can be led by their affections. Some men can be led by covetousness; all men can be led by their visions of the mind.

"It is not a circumstance without significance that Jefferson felt, more than any other American of his time except Benjamin Franklin, his close kinship with like thinking spirits everywhere else in the civilized world. His comradeship was as intimate with the thinkers of France as with the frontiersmen of America; and this rather awkward, rather diffident man carried about with him a sort of type of what all men should wish to be who loved liberty and sought to lead their fellow-men along those difficult paths of achievement.

"The only way we can honor Thomas Jefferson is by illustrating his spirit and following his example. His example was an example of organization and concerted action for the rights of men, first in America, and then by America's example everywhere in the world. The thing that interested Jefferson is the only thing that ought to interest me. No American, who has caught the true historic enthusiasm of this great country that we love, can be proud of it merely because of its accumulated great material wealth and power. The pride comes in when we conceive how that power ought to be used.

"As I have listened to some of the speeches tonight, the great feeling has come into my heart that we are better prepared than we ever were before to show how America can lead the way along the paths of light, not in the single matter of the financial statistics, of which we have only recently become precisely informed. The mere increase in the resources of the national banks of the country in the last twelve months exceeds the total resources of the Deutscher Reichsbank, and the aggregate resources of the national banks of the United States exceed by three thousand millions the aggregate resources of the Bank of England, the Bank of France, the Bank of Russia, the Reichsbank in Berlin, the Bank of the Netherlands, the Bank of Switzerland, and the Bank of Japan.

"Under the provincial conceptions of the Republican Party this would have been impossible. Under the world conceptions of those of us who are proud to follow the traditions of Thomas Jefferson it has been realized in fact, and the question we have to put to ourselves is this:

"'How are we going to use this power?'

"There are only two theories of government, my fellow citizens. One is that power should be centred in the control of trustees, who should determine the administration of all economic and political affairs. That is the theory of the Republican Party. A carefully hand-picked body of trustees. The other theory is that of government by responsible and responsive servants of the great body of citizens, able to understand the common interests, because in direct and sympathetic touch

Continued on Page 3.

Six Ships Sunk and Two Damaged By Submarines and Floating Mines

LONDON, April 13.—Four British vessels and a French and Danish ship have been sunk and a Russian and Dutch steamer have been badly damaged as the result of either being torpedoed or coming into contact with floating mines. No deaths have as yet been reported, but nine members of the crew of the Russian ship and the Captain of the Danish vessel are said to have been wounded.

The torpedoing of the British steamship Robert Adamson is reported in a dispatch to Lloyds filed on Tuesday, at Harwich. The twenty-nine men of the crew were saved. The steamship is believed to have gone down.

The British steamship Angus is reported by Lloyd's to have been torpedoed on Tuesday. She was unarmed.

The other British vessel sunk by a submarine is the bark Inverlyon. Twelve members of the crew were picked up.

The Danish steamer Dorthea struck a mine Monday and foundered immediately, says a Lloyd's Amsterdam dispatch. The crew was saved and landed at Ymuiden. The Captain was wounded.

The Dutch steamship Colombia, which sailed from Baltimore March 23 for Amsterdam, put in at Gravesend today, having been damaged by striking a mine in the English Channel yesterday.

BARCELONA, April 13.—The Russian sailing vessel Imperator has been torpedoed by an Austrian submarine in the Mediterranean. Nine of the crew, some of them wounded, have been landed here by a Dutch steamship.

The steamer Mallorca arrived here today from Majorca with the crew of the British steamer Orlock Head, which has been torpedoed.

PALMA DE MAJORCA, Balearic Islands, April 14.—The Barcelona packet Jaime II. arrived here today with the crew of the French steamer Vega from Bahia. The Vega was torpedoed and sunk by a submarine with ten minutes' notice, according to the Captain. He says the commander of the submarine told him that if the Vega had been British instead of French he would have sunk her without previous warning.

MAY SEND BERLIN ONE MORE NOTE

Cabinet to Act Today on Final Word Summing Up All Offenses Against Americans.

SUSSEX CASE COMPLETE

Officials Regard Germany's Denial as Strengthening Indictment Against Her.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The official text of the German note on recent submarine incidents, which substantially agrees with the press copy published today, reached the State Department this morning. The whole German situation in the light of this note, which is regarded as materially supplementing evidence that the Sussex and perhaps other ships were torpedoed without warning in violation of pledges to the United States, will be considered at tomorrow's meeting of the Cabinet.

Work on a communication in the nature of a bill of particulars regarding Germany's offenses against international law and the rights of American citizens is under way, and it is expected that the form of this communication will be discussed in detail.

It was said today that the communication would be final. But it remains to be seen whether Germany, after expressly inviting the submission of such additional evidence as the United States possesses, will not accept the verdict of the United States and make complete reparation.

But this reparation undoubtedly would have to include the punishment of the commanding officer of the offending submarine. This was demanded by the United States of Austria in regard to the attack on the Ancona, and Austria promptly complied. What punishment would be regarded as satisfactory has not been revealed, but as the commander's act resulted in the death of several persons, even if he labored under misapprehension, it would be a kind of criminal negligence little short of murder in the first degree.

While it is scarcely believed that the United States will accept Germany's offer to arbitrate the facts in the Sussex case, it was pointed out today by an official that there was nothing unusual in proposing a limited arbitration of this sort. The facts in the Dogger Bank case, for instance, which arose when a Russian fleet in the Russo-Japanese War fired by mistake on a British fishing fleet, were arbitrated.

Note Strengthens Case.

Pending the sitting of the Cabinet officials today were extremely reticent regarding the whole situation. One of them, however, who is in a position to know, said that he regarded the German note as strengthening the American case against Germany. This view, indeed, seems to be universal.

The only fear seems to be that the interest in proving beyond doubt that the ship Germany admits having torpedoed was in fact the Sussex—which every one here believes—might obscure the essential fact that Germany violated her pledge to the United States regarding warning and safety, whether it was the Sussex or not.

While the facts in the case of the Sussex and implications in some of the other cases referred to in the German note seem to present almost an impasse in the continued friendly relations of the two governments, there is one symptom of reasonableness in the German note. It does not in a single particular dispute a question of principle with the United States.

The doubts Germany expresses of the

Continued on Page 3.

FINDS TUBANTIA WAS TORPEDOED

Dutch Navigation Board Also Reports That the Palembang Met the Same Fate.

THIS IS HOLLAND'S VERDICT

Press and Public Demand That the Government Take Drastic Action at Once.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, April 13.—The report of the Dutch Board of Navigation, declaring that the Dutch vessels Tubantia and Palembang were both torpedoed, has raised public feeling in Holland to a high pitch and has evoked a widespread demand for drastic action on the part of the Government.

The board, which is an authoritative, semi-official body, finds, after a painstaking inquiry into both cases, that, contrary to the German contention, the Palembang did not strike a mine, but was hit by a torpedo. It also finds that the Tubantia's loss undoubtedly was caused by a torpedo, fired without warning, and that fragments of the projectile, found later in the Tubantia's lifeboats, prove conclusively that it was a Schwartzkopff torpedo.

The Dutch press accepts the verdict of the board as final, and demands that the Government take measures to obtain redress. The Nieuwe Courant says: "The board has established the fact that Schwarzkopff torpedoes found on the Dutch coast bore marks of German manufacture. We maintain that, in accordance with the board's verdict, the Dutch position in dealing with this difficult question cannot be other than that for Holland the fact is definitely established that both boats were torpedoed."

The Nieuwe van den Dag, pointing out that the German press appears to have received instructions to ascribe all recent sea disasters to mines, says: "The sinking of all these Norwegian, Danish, Swedish, and Spanish ships in the last few days can hardly be attributed to mines. They rather indicate the use of torpedoes."

It is stated that the Dutch Government, in any future action it may take, will treat the findings of the board as final so far as Holland is concerned.

THE HAGUE, April 13.—The Minister of Marine today made public the following communication:

"The favorable weather has enabled divers to enter the steamer Tubantia, whose damaged starboard side is only ten metres below the surface. No remains of a torpedo or mine have been discovered, but more pieces of metal have been found in another Tubantia lifeboat picked up near Terschelling, one being part of the mechanism of a torpedo, punched with a number, which probably will definitely fix the identity of the torpedo which hit the Tubantia. The Government has asked the co-operation of the German Government to this end."

BRITISH GUNBOAT HALTS AMERICAN TRANSPORT

The Liscum Searched Off Mindanao by Party Who Refused to Tell Ship's Name.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, April 13.—The United States Army transport Liscum has arrived here and reports that she was halted by a shot from a gunboat off Coronado Point, Mindanao, Sunday, and that two officers and six men, fully armed, boarded and searched the vessel.

The boarding party refused to give the name of their vessel or to enter the fact of their visit in the Liscum's log.

It is reported that the gunboat was the Australian ship Tenjira.

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. The Wines for the Connoisseurs.—Advt.

Packers Get Millions Today For Meat Cargoes Seized By Britain On 34 Ships

LONDON, April 13.—Chandler P. Anderson, formerly counselor for the State Department at Washington and now the representative of the Chicago meat packers in the prize court cases, involving cargoes valued at between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000, stated tonight that a settlement with the British Government had been agreed upon and that the money would be paid over tomorrow.

"I wish," said Mr. Anderson, "to express my appreciation of the fairness with which the negotiations with the representatives of the British Government have been conducted and the friendly consideration with which I and my clients have been treated."

Mr. Anderson represents the Armour, Swift, Hammond, and Morris Companies. B. Lloyd Griscomb, representing the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, also joined in the settlement on the same basis as Mr. Anderson. Mr. Anderson said the amount to be paid by the British Government would be announced later.

CHICAGO, April 13.—C. J. Faulkner, Jr., attorney for Armour & Co., said tonight that no direct advices had been received by the firm of the settlement of the prize court cases against the British Government. He said the cargoes of thirty-four ships had been taken over by the British Government and that the amount involved was between $15,000,000 and $17,000,000. Mr. Faulkner said the news of the settlement was expected and he had no doubt of the correctness of the dispatch.

Arrest Engineers of German Ship in Bomb Plot; von Papen Paid Bills

Four Men Taken from Friedrich der Grosse After Explosive Shop Is Found on Vessel—Attache's Checks Financed Dr. Scheele's Hoboken Bomb Factory—Eight in Custody.

Four German subjects, all members of the engineering staff of the North German Lloyd liner Friedrich der Grosse, now laid up in Hoboken, were arrested yesterday afternoon by detectives from New York Headquarters and agents of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice.

They are charged with being principals in the ship fire bomb conspiracy which the authorities say has been going on for months, the purpose being to put explosives in cases on board vessels carrying munitions to the Allies, so timed as to sink the ships when well on their way across the Atlantic.

The men arrested yesterday were:

GARBODE, FRIEDRICH, 31 years old, born in Germany, fourth engineer on the Friedrich der Grosse.

PARADIS, WILHELM, 32 years old, born in Germany, fourth engineer on the Friedrich der Grosse.

PRAEDEL, GEORGE, 33 years old, born in Germany, fourth engineer on the Friedrich der Grosse.

SCHMIDT, CARL, 32 years old, born in Germany, chief engineer of the Friedrich der Grosse.

Paid with von Papen Checks.

Dr. Walter T. Scheele, head of the New Jersey Agriculture and Chemical Company, which occupies a one and one-half-story frame building at 1,133 Clinton Street, Hoboken, was also named in a complaint sworn to before United States Commissioner Houghton yesterday afternoon. It was in this factory, according to the police, that the bombs were filled with explosives and delivered to other German agents who saw that they were packed in innocent-looking boxes and loaded with regular cargoes in the ships selected for destruction at sea.

Scheele, who recently moved to Bogota, N. J., had not been found late last night and Captain Tunney, under whose direction the police discovered the workshop on the Friedrich der Grosse and gathered the evidence which has resulted in the eight arrests, said last night he had little hope of getting Scheele soon. One report in the Federal Building had it that Scheele disappeared several days ago.

It was said in Hoboken last night that during the period of his greatest activity Dr. Scheele presented twelve checks signed by Captain Franz von Papen to the First National Bank of that city, which cashed the checks. The total amount of the checks was said to be in the neighborhood of $20,000.

Miss Ruth Foss of 1,208 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, who was employed by Scheele as a stenographer, was not to be found last night. Her sister said that she was not at home, and that she was not at liberty to say where she had gone.

August Heine, an expressman, of 1,306 Hudson Street, was another Hoboken citizen who talked about Scheele last night. He said he had filled several carting contracts for the Scheele factory and had taken cases, supposedly containing fertilizers, to ships in Brooklyn and also in Jersey City. On one occasion, he added, he delivered a number of trunks to a ship in Jersey City. Scheele, he said, still owed him a carting bill of $40.

The bombs made on the Friedrich der Grosse and filled with explosives in the Scheele fertilizer factory were sent to ports in all parts of this country, it was said yesterday. Some were shipped in boxes, others in suit cases and in small trunks. There was no trade route covered by allied ships that was not contemplated in the conspiracy, it was said.

Prisoners Arraigned.

The four prisoners arrested on Wednesday—Captain Eno Bode, Assistant Pier Superintendent of the Hamburg-American Line in Hoboken; Captain Otto Wolpert, Superintendent of Atlas Line piers of the Hamburg-American Line in Manhattan; Captain E. W. A. C. von Kleist, who worked for Herr Scheele in the Hoboken chemical factory, and Ernest Becker, an electrician on the Friedrich der Grosse—were transferred from State to Federal custody yesterday afternoon and late in the day were arraigned before United States Commissioner Houghton charged with conspiracy to destroy various ships by placing bombs in their cargoes.

The complaint on which they were arraigned was drawn by Assistant United States District Attorney Roger B. Wood and sworn to by Sergeant George D. Barnitz of the New York Detective Bureau. It charges conspiracy to destroy ships and cargoes by means of explosive bombs and the making and delivering of such bombs within the jurisdiction of the court.

Before their arraignment yesterday the four prisoners taken on Wednesday night were subjected to a long grilling by Captain William M. Offley, Superintendent of the Federal investigators; Joseph A. Baker, Assistant Superintendent; Captain Tunney of the Police Department, and several Federal agents and city detectives in the office of Captain Offley in the Park Row Building. Becker, who is the humble member of the contingent, is understood to have talked freely, as did Captain von Kleist, but it was different with the giant Wolpert and the suave, blonde-haired Bode. These two would not utter a word to incriminate themselves or any one else.

Wolpert In Ugly Mood.

Wolpert was in ugly mood and did not hesitate to let everybody know that he considered the whole affair outrageous. When taken across the street to the Federal Building a photographer focused his camera on the big prisoner, but before he could snap the trigger Wolpert was at him like a lion and smashed the camera. Agents of the Department of Justice prevented further hostilities.

The proceedings before Commissioner Houghton were brief. The four prisoners, arraigned together, made a strange group. There was Wolpert, with the shoulders and legs of a Samson, towering above his companions in trouble. Captain Bode, rather stocky, well dressed and smiling, looked the part of a well-groomed German army officer. Von Kleist, with gray hair, a big mustache, and a long goatee, seemed completely downcast. He is an old man, and, according to one story, is a brother-in-law of a German General named von Bressen, who is said to have met death on the battlefield several months ago. Certainly none of the prisoners felt the humiliation as did this old man.

As for Becker, everybody realized that he was one of the "hired men" of the alleged conspiracy. Poorly dressed and speaking no word of English, he came into court without funds or a lawyer. Representatives of a surety company were present to bail out Bode and Wolpert, but no one had taken any interest in Becker. Commissioner Houghton called an interpreter and through him told Becker of his rights and that those rights would be looked after by the United States. If Becker has made a complete confession, as rumor says he has, he will probably receive immunity.

Harold S. Deming of 5 Nassau Street appeared for Bode and Wolpert, and when Commissioner Houghton found that Von Kleist and Becker were without counsel the Commissioner asked him also to represent them "for the period of this proceeding." There was no argument on either side. Commissioner Houghton called the roll of prisoners, and Mr. Deming asked that the hearing be postponed two weeks, a request to which the Government did not object. At the suggestion of Assistant District Attorney Wood, Commissioner Houghton fixed bail in the case of Bode and Wolpert at $25,000 each, and at $5,000 each in the cases of Becker and Von Kleist. The pier captains gave bail and were released. Becker and Von Kleist went to the Tombs.

Search Friedrich der Grosse.

While Federal agents and police were questioning and arraigning Wolpert, Bode, Becker, and von Kleist in Manhattan, other agents were in Hoboken searching the workshop of Becker on the Friedrich der Grosse, inspecting the chemical factory of Scheele, and making other investigations in search of clues that may lead to further disclosures.

In the meantime they arrested Schmidt, Praedel, and Paradis, whom they found on the Friedrich der Grosse. Garbode was ashore and did not appear until after dark, when he was taken into custody and brought to New York. The other prisoners had been brought over an hour before.

In the workshop used by Becker in manufacturing bomb cases on the Friedrich der Grosse the detectives found a quantity of chlorate of potash and more than fifty bottles supposed to contain chemical compounds. They also found a peculiar machine which they were not able to identify last night as of use to the makers of bombs. Other

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The New York Times

Leads All New York Morning Newspapers in Circulation Gain

REPORTS TO THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

	Apr. 1, 1916 Average Daily and Sun.	Oct. 1, 1915 Average Daily and Sun.	Apr. 1, 1915 Average Daily and Sun.	One Year Loss and Gain
Times	334,744	318,274	298,248	+36,496
American	335,435	349,345	333,345	
Herald	92,853	98,651	106,580	
Press	103,657	110,869	94,025	
Sun	68,309	71,749	71,708	
Tribune	93,848	82,674	70,965	
World	391,831	391,158	376,590	
Total	1,420,677	1,422,720	1,351,461	

The New York Times gain in four years, 124,993—greater than all other New York morning newspapers combined.

MEXICANS FIRE ON OUR MEN, KILL MANY; CARRANZA REPORTS SECOND HEAVY FIGHT, AGAIN URGES AMERICANS TO WITHDRAW

Carranza Says Many Were Killed on Both Sides in Parral Clash

WASHINGTON, April 13.—This message dealing with the Parral affair was received by Señor Arredondo, the Mexican Ambassador designate here, this afternoon:

Queretaro, April 12, 1916.

Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican Embassy, Washington.

After message sent you by Secretary for Foreign Affairs Aguilar, the Secretary of War received a message from General Gutierrez, dated at Chihuahua, informing him that it had been impossible for military commanders to check the mob against American troops who entered Parral and that this evening the fight had continued between our people and the American forces and that many deaths had occurred on both sides. General Obregon has already given orders to prevent continuation of battle, but the excitement is so great among the people that I fail to know whether the struggle can be stopped.

Call on the Secretary of State and advise him that the occurrence is due to the unwise action of the American commander in having entered Parral without the permission of the authorities, violating the orders of that Government forbidding the occupation of towns by American forces. Please cause the Secretary of State to see that it is unwise for American troops to remain any longer on our soil, as more serious incidents than the present one, which we must avoid at all costs, may develop. Please make use of any arguments you may deem advisable to put an end to the situation created by the presence of American troops in our territory. I will keep on advising you through the Foreign Office of any further incidents.

V. CARRANZA.

ASSURE PERSHING OF CO-OPERATION

Gen. Herrera and Staff Greet Villa's Pursuers After 100-Mile Ride in Desert.

THEIR GARB PICTURESQUE

Gaudy Accoutrements on Man and Beast, but No Matches—Hardtack Tin His Dais.

By FRANK B. ELSER.
Special Correspondent of The New York Times.

IN THE FIELD WITH GENERAL PERSHING, April 7, (via Truck Train to Columbus, N. M., April 13.)—The first Carranza General to exchange formal courtesies with General John J. Pershing, leader of the punitive expedition after Pancho Villa, came riding into camp this afternoon on a pacing gray horse and, seated on an empty hardtack tin, paid his respects, and inquired after the health of the American forces.

The caller was General Luis Herrera, [deleted by censor.] There was an informal chat, during which General Pershing was informed that Herrera, with an escort of 200, had ridden 100 miles from Chihuahua City and was now ready to take an active part in the search for Villa. Surrounded by his escort, the General rode away over the hills to the southeast. Five minutes later a courier came back and asked for matches. There were none in camp.

This being an expedition without attachés, General Herrera's call was somewhat of a social event. It required every box in camp to furnish seats for him and his staff. Armed as only Mexicans can arm, with double rows of cartridges where an American has one, spurred as only Mexicans equip their heels, and riding pinto, roan, gray, black, sorel, and bay mounts cruelly bitted and weighted down with accoutrements, these Carranza troopers made a picture that drew even the scouts and the cowpunchers to inspect them.

With considerable show of ceremony, orderlies held their horses when they dismounted, and General Pershing, striding forward from a tomato can box where he had been seated, grasped General Herrera by the hand. The other Carranza officers were introduced, and there was more handshaking.

Officers Smile and Are Silent.

Then, in a space swept clean of camp litter by General Pershing's negro cook, the party took seats in a small semi-circle, General Pershing in the centre, General Herrera at his right.

We had heard much of the youthfulness of the Mexican soldier, but these officers with Herrera were not young. There were two youths in the lot, but mostly they were oldish men, quiet, curious, ever watchful. They smiled a great deal, showing their teeth, but they did not laugh aloud, and during the conference one standing within ten feet of the semi-circle could hear their monotones when they talked.

What did we know of Villa's whereabouts? General Herrera wanted to know; and had we heard that he was wounded? and did we credit the rumor, circulated for the first time today, that he had succumbed to his wound? They asked, also, about the disposition of our forces and, retaliating, General Pershing asked them about the disposition of theirs.

When asked later how many confidences had been exchanged, General Pershing smiled. "They want Villa as much as we do," he said.

General Herrera and his staff all wore uniforms near-khaki in color, embellished with half-round silver buttons. Each had on a wide sombrero, not the peaked sombrero of the Mexican, but the gray felt of the cowboy. On these hats they had tasseled horsehair bands. Some wore leather leggings or chaps, silver-buckled in profusion; others were equipped with puttees such as our cavalry officers wear. All had sand-goggles, all had huge American six-shooters, and in every saddle boot there was the 30-30 carbine. Belts of cartridges were strung around almost every saddle horn in the outfit, and in some cases tied behind the cantle.

Rank and File See Camp.

Each man apparently was carrying all the ammunition he could pile on his mount. This was in addition to his belt

Continued on Page 3.

LIKELY TO REJECT CARRANZA DEMAND

No Sign That Government Will Abandon Its Plans to Pursue Villa.

NOTE CAUSES SURPRISE

Cabinet and Congress Expected to Express Their Opinion of the Situation Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Carranza Government's virtual demand for the withdrawal of the American punitive expedition from Mexico soil without the accomplishment of its announced object of capturing Villa was delivered to Secretary of State Lansing this afternoon by Señor Eliseo Arrendondo, Ambassador-designate.

It is a sharp challenge to the legality of the expedition, asserts that the American troops are in Mexico "without warrant," that they were sent into Mexico by the Wilson Administration under a "false interpretation" and without the Washington Government having "thoroughly comprehended" the Carranza Government's proposal of March 10 for a reciprocal agreement between the two Governments under which their forces might cross the border in pursuit of raiders.

The Carranza communication tells the United States Government that "it is now time to treat with the Government of the United States upon the subject of the withdrawal of its forces from" Mexican territory for these reasons:

First—The American expedition was sent against Villa without warrant, because there was no previous formal or definite understanding.

Second—Because the expedition is not fulfilling its object and cannot do so, because "the band headed by Villa has already been dispersed."

Third—Because there are "sufficient Mexican troops to pursue Villa."

The Carranza note is not only an invitation, but is construed in many quarters as a polite but unmistakable threat that the American troops should be immediately withdrawn.

While the communication couches its demand for the troops' withdrawal in this polite diplomatic form, "it is now time to treat with the Government of the United States upon the subject of the withdrawal of its forces from our territory," the telegram given out by Señor Arredondo tonight as having been received from General Aguilar today apropos of the Parral attack on our troops couched the demand for the withdrawal of American troops in stronger language. General Aguilar's telegram said:

"The Mexican Government insists on the necessity of withdrawing of its (the American Government's) troops from our soil in order not to give room for the alteration of the good will and cordial relations which both countries are obliged to preserve," the inference being that if the troops are not withdrawn the Mexican Government will withdraw its "good will and cordial relations" with the United States Government.

The Carranza communication created a veritable sensation in Washington, where the impression had been studiously cultivated that the Carranza Government was assenting to the presence of the American forces on Mexican soil under the "Lansing agreement" of March 13, and that the Carranza forces were co-operating with the American forces to the extent of the ability of the troops of the de facto Government. It was said in some quarters that the publication of these communications perhaps explain why the Villa bandits and especially the leader of the band was able to have an open path from the border at Columbus to the region beyond Parral, more than 400 miles as the crow flies, without being seriously intercepted by the Carranza troops.

The Carranza Government's communications are regarded as putting the issue squarely up to the Wilson Administration and there is wide speculation regarding the response the United States Government will make. On every side it is insisted among Senators, and in other responsible circles, that the time has now arrived when, if the Wilson Administration does not intend to abandon its pursuit of Villa, the American forces in Mexico must be strongly reinforced and prepared for startling contingencies.

There is no intimation from Administration circles that the troops are to be withdrawn. The apearances tonight are all to the contrary and that the expedition will remain until it has accomplished its object. The Mexican situation will be canvassed by the Cabinet tomorrow, when a decision will be definitely reached regarding the attitude of the Wilson Administration.

Because of the serious turn in the

Continued on Page 3.

ATTACKED ENTERING PARRAL

Our Troops Return the Fire and Finally Use Machine Gun.

MOB RETURNS TO ATTACK

In Night Affair Many Are Said to Have Fallen on Both Sides.

WILL SEND REINFORCEMENTS

That Is Expected to be This Government's Answer to Carranza's Demands.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—A serious Mexican crisis was precipitated late this afternoon when, quickly on the heels of the disclosure that the Carranza Government had requested the immediate withdrawal of the American punitive expedition from Mexico, Señor Eliseo Arredondo, Ambassador Designate of the Carranza Government, gave out telegrams from the Queretaro Government reporting an attack by Mexican civilians on an American column of 150 men at Parral. One of these messages said that "many on both sides" had been killed; another said that only one American soldier had been killed and many wounded.

The gravity of the situation is increased by General Carranza's instructions to Mr. Arredondo to use the incident and the possibility of its repetition as a further argument for immediately withdrawing the American expedition. This sort of reference to the incident, in spite of the First Chief's formal expressions of regret, threatens something more than strained relations with the de facto Government. This is particularly true as the Administration is determined to refuse General Carranza's request.

One of the dispatches was signed by General Carranza, and said that General Alvaro Obregon, Minister of War, had been informed by General Luis Gutierrez, Chief of Operations in Chihuahua, that the Mexican mob again attacked the American troops in Parral last night, and that excitement was so great among the Mexican people that General Carranza was uncertain whether "the struggle can be stopped." This message from General Carranza himself asserted that it had been impossible for the military commanders to check the mob against the American troops, and that "many deaths had occurred on both sides."

Secretary Baker informed President Wilson that a brief despatch to the War Department said that according to unofficial reports one American cavalryman was killed, and that the troopers used a machine gun against the Mexicans.

Complains of "Occupation."

The Carranza Government blames the commander of the American detachment for entering Parral in alleged violation of "instructions" not to occupy Mexican towns. The Administration was without any official information regarding the attack tonight further than a brief message from Consul Marion Letcher, at Chihuahua City, stating that civilians had attacked the American detachment, but high officials here refused to blame the Americans troops for having entered Parral and ridiculed the suggestion that a mere handful of 150 men could have "occupied" a Mexican town of 15,000 population.

Secretary Baker tonight sent orders to Major Gen. Funston instructing him to take "every necessary step" for the protection of the American forces at Parral and elsewhere in Mexico, impressing upon him the fact that he was to be held strictly responsible for the handling of the situation with respect to the protection of the soldiers in Mexico.

"I have telegraphed to General Funston," said Secretary Baker, "the contents of the dispatches that were given out by Mr. Arredondo and directed him to take all necessary steps to protect our soldiers and allay further trouble, and also to wire promptly all obtainable details. Necessity is the only limit of General Funston's authority."

Secretary Baker explained that the orders to General Funston to take steps to allay further trouble were based on the statement attributed to General Obregon that he had already "given orders to prevent continuation of the battle" and was using all efforts to allay trouble.

No detailed instructions were given by Secretary Baker to General Funston either with respect to the seizure of railroads if necessary to rush reinforcements to our troops, the dispatch of reinforcements, or any other necessary action. Secretary Baker said that the Administration had full confidence in General Funston's ability to handle the situation and that he was competent to take "any step necessary to protect our soldiers from harm."

Secretary Baker said no orders had been issued or were in contemplation for the withdrawal of the troops until their work had been accomplished. He explained that, so far as the United States Government was concerned, the objects, purposes and limits of the expedition had been announced authoritatively several times, and were clearly stated for the express purpose of avoiding misunderstanding with the Mexican people, and that there had been no change of policy. He hoped that when official reports were received they would show that the Parral affair was

exaggerated and due only to a local misunderstanding.

The orders given to General Funston supply him with the widest latitude in handling the situation. It is expected that he will send reinforcements promptly into Mexico and take full measures for the protection of the American expeditionary force.

Started by a Civilian's Shot.

The first of the dispatches received by Señor Arredondo today came from General Candido Aguilar, Carranza's Secretary of Foreign Affairs. As presented to Secretary Lansing, late this afternoon, it read:

Queretaro, April 12, 1916.

Mr. Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican Embassy, Washington:

Please confer with the Honorable Secretary Lansing and inform him that at 1 P. M. a column of 150 American soldiers entered the city of Parral. The Mayor of the city, José de la Luz Herrera, immediately called the attention of the commander of this column to the inconvenience of his entering the city, his soldiers immediately withdrawing, but when they were leaving the people protested, and the Mayor and the military commanders tried to control them with their appeals in order to prevent friction, but, owing to the imprudence of a civilian who fired a shot, a general disorder followed, in which one American soldier was killed and several civilians were wounded by shots from American soldiers. Military commanders succeeded in checking the mob at Maturana, to avoid [prevent] them from following the American troops, forming a cordon of Constitutionalist soldiers.

In this connection, the Mexican Government warned the Government of the United States from the beginning that it would be unwise for American troops to pass through cities, due to the impossibility to avoid friction between them and the people and our forces at an unexpected moment. The American Government, to that effect, agreed to give the necessary instructions to its troops to have them abstain from occupying any towns.

The Mexican Government deplores the occurrence, but it was beyond its efforts to prevent it and insists with [to] the American Government on the necessity of withdrawing its troops from our soil in order not to give room for the alteration of the good and cordial relations which both countries are obliged to preserve. AGUILAR.

Carranza Reports Many Killed.

The second message dealing with the Parral affair came from General Carranza himself, and stated that "many deaths had occurred on both sides." It read:

Queretaro, April 12, 1916.

Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican Embassy, Washington:

After message sent you by Secretary for Foreign Affairs Aguilar, the Secretary of War received a message from General Gutierrez, dated at Chihuahua, informing him that it had been impossible for military commanders to check the mob against American troops who entered Parral and that this evening the fight had continued between our people and the American forces and that many deaths had occurred on both sides. General Obregon has already given orders to prevent confrontation in the battle, but the excitement is so great among the people that I fail to know whether the struggle can be stopped.

Call on the Secretary of State and advise him that the occurrence is due to the unwise action of the American commander in having entered Parral without the permission of the authorities, violating the orders of that Government forbidding the occupation of towns by American forces. Please cause the Secretary of State to see that it is unwise for American troops to remain any longer on our soil, as more serious incidents than the present one, which we must avoid at all costs, may develop. Please make use of any arguments you may deem advisable in order to put an end to situation created by the presence of American troops in our territory. I will keep on advising you through the Foreign Office of any further incidents.

V. CARRANZA.

Señor Arredondo also received this message today from the Carranza Consulate at El Paso:

El Paso, Texas, April 13, 1916.

General Gavira informs me that last night about 140 American soldiers tried to enter Parral. The people protested, and it appears that the garrison did also. Several persons were killed on both sides.

ANDREAS G. GARCIA.

Held Meeting of Protest.

Press dispatches from El Paso said that General Alvaro Obregon, Mexican Minister of War, had telegraphed General Gabriel Gavira, commander of the Juarez Garrison, details of the Parral attack. General Obregon's dispatch, dated Queretaro, April 12, reads:

My department, desiring to bring to the knowledge of the army the lamentable incident occurring yesterday in the City of Parral, Chihuahua, between the people of that city and an American force belonging to the troops engaged in the pursuit of Villa, communicates this to you in order that you in turn may make it known to your subordinates and give it also to the press, so that the people may know the facts as they are.

At 1 o'clock in the afternoon an American force composed of 150 men entered that city, and the authorities of the same notified the commander of the said force that the Americans should vacate it. The commander of the Americans began to carry out the wish of the authorities when the people of the city organized a meeting of protest against the entrance into the city of the American troops without permission.

The civil authorities tried to avoid a conflict, but their forces were not sufficient to handle the situation. In the friction which resulted one American soldier was killed and several citizens were wounded. The Municipal President, Jose de la Luz Herrera, and the Constitutionalist Generals Garcia, Lozana, and Hernandez, with some of their officials and troops, tried to calm the people, and succeeded thus in avoiding an incident that might have taken very large proportions. The American force left our city.

I have informed the First Chief of the occurrence.

During his visit to the State Department Señor Arredondo, by instructions of General Carranza, expressed regret for the incident. After returning to the Mexican Embassy, Señor Arredondo issued this statement:

Eliseo Arredondo, Ambassador designate of the Mexican Government in Washington, voicing the sentiments of Mr. Carranza, called at the Department of State this afternoon to express Mr. Carranza's sincere regret for the occurrence in Parral between American troops and the people of the city, thus showing that the lamentable incident was the result of the mistake of the American commander in entering the city contrary to the instructions of his Government. This can be readily seen from the telegrams submitted by Mr. Arredondo to the Secretary of State.

PARRAL, HILL-BOUND, ONCE A VILLA BASE

Population There Sympathizes With Bandit, Whose Old Aids Work in Mines.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, April 13.—American mining men here who own mines in the Parral-Santa Barbara district have received reports of the clash between the American troops and the mob in the streets of Parral on Tuesday afternoon. Only a small portion of the mob which had assembled in the municipal plaza was armed, these reports declare, or there would have been serious trouble. The troops had entered the town only a short time before the clash occurred, as the road around Parral was impassable because of washouts which had occurred there recently.

After a mass meeting, in which a number of highly excitable speeches were made in Spanish, a committee was sent to Mayor José de la Luz Herre'a, with the request that the American troops be asked to leave. When the situation was explained to the American commander, believed to have been Major Tompkins, the troops started to depart from the town, when the firing started and was answered by the American troops.

One of the latter was shot from his saddle and three were slightly wounded. The number of dead and wounded civilians was not given.

It is believed by those mining men familiar with the country surrounding Parral that the American troops were taking a short cut to reach the old ranch of General Tomas Urbana, at Las Nieves, south of Parral. To strike the trail south, on which General Urbana was killed by Villa last year, it is necessary to pass through Parral, as the country is mountainous, and there are no other trails leading south. It was reported here today that Villa was in hiding at the Urbana ranch or at Mesasandia ranch, and the fact that the American troops took a chance of passing through Parral indicates that the troops believed they were close behind Villa.

Carranza Consul Andres Garcia said tonight that he was not surprised at the developments in the Parral district, as he had been fearing some such occurrence since the troops penetrated into the interior of Mexico. He said that General Obregon's statement of the situation at Parral was a fair one, and indicated that the Carranzs troops were co-operating in quelling the rioting, rather than encouraging it, as some of the alarmists here would believe, and he expressed confidence that the situation there could be handled by the troops and civilians without further friction, although he feared, he said, the effect of the news on other interior settlements where the purpose of the expedition is not fully known.

Gavira Wants Army to Leave.

General Gabriel Gavira, in Juarez, was less optimistic regarding the situation and predicted that the next twenty-four hours would see big developments in the situation in Mexico. He, like Consul Garcia, said that he considered the main purpose of the expedition had been accomplished and that the surest way to allay the alarm which had been caused by the Parral clash, would be for the United States to withdraw.

There were no indications here tonight, however, that the American troops would be withdrawn. Instead the Quartermaster Corps was working overtime sending supplies to Columbus and loading freight cars to be sent to Juarez for transportation over the Mexican lines as individual consignments. Two motor trucks arrived here from Columbus today for repairs with the report that snipers had fired upon the drivers as they passed Aden, N. M., near the border. Twenty more truck drivers left here today for Columbus to drive the motor trucks into the interior and more are being recruited here daily, as the need for truck drivers is growing.

Fifty-two motor trucks arrived tonight from Detroit factories making nearly 400 in service with the Pershing army. The fact that these were ordered put in service as soon as inspected indicated no intention of immediate withdrawal of the Pershing columns from Mexico. Ten cars of forage and provisions were tonight shipped to Chihuahua City for the American Army.

A shipment of gasoline and oil left Juarez this morning at 10:30 for Casas Grandes with three civilian guards on board.

Rioting in Chihuahua.

News of the clash at Parral between American soldiers and Mexicans was followed by reports of serious rioting at other points in Chihuahua, but in none of these other incidents were American soldiers said to be involved. The riots were said to be due principally to economic conditions and were not primarily political. Scarcity of food in the cities of Northern Mexico has been growing steadily and in many places the people are said to be on the brink of starvation.

CAUTIONS MEXICANS AGAINST OUTBREAK

Manifesto Predicts Peaceful Solution—Carranza and Advisers at Mexico City.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, April 13.—General Pablo Gonzalez issued a manifesto late tonight urging the Mexican people not to make any further hostile demonstrations against Americans. He says that the difficulties can be peacefully arranged, but that if, unhappily, the time should arrive the Mexican people would have patriots to lead them to defend the fatherland and the national honor and integrity.

General Obregon addressed the following message tonight to the local garrison, informing the garrison of the clash at Parral:

In order that the events that have occurred in Parral, Chihuahua, may be known, I communicate to you the last accounts, received by this department, 10 o'clock last night, that you may transmit them to headquarters and have them properly published for the benefit of the public.

At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the efforts of the Municipal President, José Luz Herrera, and the Constitutionalist Generals Lazano, Garcia, and Hernandez, with several other officers, were powerless to calm the people, and a clash was inevitable. Several deaths occurred on both sides. Reports indicate that the indignation of the people was caused by the American troops entering the town without advising the authorities and camping on the Plaza San Juan De Dios, thereby violating an arrangement clearly made that they should not enter any town, which was agreed to by the American Government.

I am awaiting more details, which I will transmit to you promptly.

OBREGON.

The city is quiet. News of the Parral attack is not generally known here yet. The local dailies will publish accounts of the affair tomorrow morning.

With regard to the circumstances of the attack, it is understood here that American soldiers numbering 150 entered Parral and were attacked by the townspeople. One soldier was killed and several wounded. The arrival of Carranza troops stopped the fighting. The townspeople are convinced a mistake was made and no further trouble is anticipated.

General Obregon has ordered all troops in Mexico City confined to barracks.

MEXICO CITY, April 13.—General Carranza, accompanied by several of his Cabinet officers and other high officials in the Government, arrived in the outskirts of the city this afternoon. The trains bearing the party halted near the suburb of Tlalnepantla, eight miles distant from the city proper, which will not be entered by them today. The ultimate destination of the party, the length of the visit, and other details concerning the trip have not been made public.

In the party, in addition to General Carranza, are Minister of War Obregon, Foreign Minister Aguilar, Minister of the Interior Acuna, and a number of State Governors and high military officers.

Unofficial reports say that General Carranza may continue his journey to Vera Cruz and from there to the City of Merida and the Peninsula of Yucatan, a visit which he has long planned. The reports also say that General Obregon probably will remain in Mexico City, directing the various military campaigns from this point.

Comment on General Carranza's note requesting the Washington Government to withdraw the American troops from Mexican territory was very general in the afternoon newspapers, most of which caustically criticise what is characterized as "the Yankee failure."

"El Heraldo Mundial," a daily with socialistic tendencies, characterizes the punitive expedition as a complete material and moral failure.

"The Yankee soldiers," says the newspaper, "are incapable of resisting the rigorities of a campaign in Mexico. The hot sands and frequent violent climatic changes tell the story of today's tiny campaign. The prediction is everywhere made that the Americans will not catch Villa, and the stand of the First Chief in demanding their retirement is vigorously applauded."

VILLA NEAR URBINAS RANCH.

TORREON, Mexico, April 12, (via El Paso Junction, April 13.)—Francisco Villa is believed here to be near or at the Urbinas Ranch at Las Nievas, south of Rosario, in the State of Durango. It is reported he is heading down the Nazas River, in the direction of the Contreras and Ceniceros bandits.

Between Las Nievas and Inde there are a large number of horses and mules which were turned out when the Villa garrison at Inde surrendered. It is supposed Villa intends to utilize them in his flight.

SENATORS SEE NEED OF MORE TROOPS

Feel That Reinforcements Are Required Unless the Expedition Is Abandoned.

FORCE MIGHT BE CUT OFF

Isolated Detachments Are Now In Perilous Positions, They Assert—Jones Urges Intervention.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Senators today did not disguise the seriousness with which they viewed the Mexican situation in the light of the note from General Carranza asking the withdrawal of American troops from Mexico. News of the clash at Parral, a city under Carranza's authority, and a detachment of American troops came too late for Senators to comment on it. But before that they indicated that they felt the situation was so critical that more troops must be rushed in unless the Government should do the unexpected thing and recall the whole expedition.

In today's debate on the Army bill there was only one direct reference to the Mexican situation, and that was in a speech by Mr. Jones of Washington, a Republican, who demanded immediate intervention on a large scale. Mr. Jones made no reference to today's note, but based his conclusions simply on the previous facts, and on the assumption that intervention at least would serve the purpose of giving the United States an army large enough to have a steadying effect on the European situation.

Senator Simmons of North Carolina, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, said:

"I do not care to say what I think should be done at this juncture, but am waiting to hear what the President has to say. But if Carranza means in his note that unless American troops are to be withdrawn he will attack them, then we must either withdraw the troops or send more down."

Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, minority leader in the Senate, said:

"The situation looks very bad to me. If the Carranza note is to be looked upon as a demand for the United States to withdraw the expedition against Villa, then, in my opinion, either these troops will have to be withdrawn, with consequent humiliation to the whole country, or we will have to send more troops down there. I have never had any confidence in Carranza, and I am inclined to believe this demand for the withdrawal of troops is a ploy to gain political support for himself at home. He may feel that his power is tottering."

Some Senators expressed the fear that in case of serious trouble isolated detachments of the American punitive expedition might be cut off in Mexico and destroyed. They pointed out that the expedition was now spread out fanlike over the Mexican countryside at the end of a thin line of communications over 300 miles long. Bodies of Carranzista troops are stationed at points in the rear of the head of the American column.

Mr. Jones, in his speech, said:

"Only night one of these bands, apparently under the leadership of the man whom we at one time took on our bosom and treated as the saviour of Mexico, and as our beloved ally against Huerta, raided one of our towns and burned its buildings and killed its citizens, without restraint by the de facto Government of Mexico. Now, Mr. President, was that time for action? That was the culmination of the years of anarchy in Mexico.

"Then it was that forbearance should have ceased; then we should have said that these things must stop, and the condition of anarchy must be brought to an end. We should have stated plainly that we did not want any territory, but we were going to see to it that order was established in Mexico and a government set up, and then withdraw.

"The National Guard should have been called out and 500,000 volunteers put into training. Instead of this we again started our army after a man. If we were determined not to establish law and order in Mexico; if all that was necessary was to get Villa, instead of calling our army and sending it on this wild goose chase over the plains and through the mountains of Mexico to capture a murderer and bandit at the cost of millions of dollars and hundreds of lives, and eventually intervention, we should have sent some detective agents. They would get him and get him more quickly and well.

"My judgment is we should have intervened in Mexico. We should have called out the necessary volunteer force to establish order, and this also would be the best national defense we could make against any possible danger from the conflagration across the sea. It would provide an ample trained force for any emergency that might arise at the close of this war, and it would also do away with a great cause of trouble for us with any of the European countries. It would show to the countries of this continent that disorder and anarchy cannot go on indefinitely, and also that we have no design whatever on their territory. We are going to have to do this in the end. Our waiting has been beyond endurance, and the time for temporizing is over."

OUR TROOPS WARNED TO EXTRA VIGILANCE

Gen. Funston Acts Promptly on Getting News of Parral Clash —He Wires For Details.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 13.—From Columbus, N. M., to points near the Chihuahua-Durango State line in Mexico, American troops increased their vigilance today against attacks from any quarter. Word that Carranza had requested the opening of negotiations looking to their withdrawal went up and down the line of communications and forward to the camps of the detached cavalry columns that have penetrated the hills and mountains beyond Parral in their search for Francisco Villa.

No official communication went to them and none will go until the War Department has communicated the news and its wishes to General Funston. But orders, it was learned, have been sent from here to take all precautions against attack by any organization, whether that of Villa or another.

General Funston received no report from General Pershing regarding the Parral affair, and late today he knew no more of that development than was contained in the report sent forward by Consul Letcher from Chihuahua and given in press dispatches from Washington. His information from Consul Letcher indicated that both garrison and populace had fired upon the detachment of 140 American troops when they entered Parral, and that the fire had been returned.

It was assumed that the commanding officer of the American detachment was Major Tompkins, who, it was believed, might be having difficulties in getting his report of the incident back to General Pershing. Major Tompkins had with him no field wireless and a courier would have been necessary for the transmission of his report.

General Funston has sent a message to General Pershing urging him to expedite a report on the Parral incident. Late tonight no reply had been received.

In notifying Consul Letcher at Chihuahua City of the clash at Parral, General Gutierrez, commanding the forces in Chihuahua, said that a detachment of the American force had marched into Parral without having announced their coming and that the surprised garrison and populace had met them with a rifle fire that was returned by the Americans. He characterized it as an "exchange of shots," and made no mention of casualties.

ASSURE PERSHING OF CO-OPERATION

Continued from Page 1.

equipment. We had thought here that our scouts, with cartridges for both pistol and rifle on their bodies, were arsenals personified, but these Mexicans went one better. Their profusion of ammunition on the person may account for the fact that this Chihuahua country is strewn with unexploded shells.

While the General and the staff paid their compliments, the rank and file of the Carranza troops walked about the camp, whispering among themselves and passing a "buenos tardes" to those who greeted them. Their uniforms were not of khaki. They were as varied, though not as soiled, as those of the Villistas. Some wore blue overalls, some white, some wore jumpers, and some wore shirts, buff, blue, pink-striped and green, some wore boots and some cowhide sandals, a few were all but barefoot. But every man seemed well-armed.

A grass fire sprang up on the mountainside to the north of camp as the party was leaving, as we watched, it spread like a growing scar in the brown grass, and from it plumes of smoke arose, curling away over the crest toward a canyon where Villa often used to camp. Under this pall of smoke, which touched the yellow dust clouds with gray, the Mexicans rode away. If you had watched only their horses you would have known they were Mexicans, for the horses kept throwing their heads up, as horses will when the bit is severe.

An hour before General Herrera and his staff called there was brought to camp the first Villa prisoner taken in a fight. He came in with the weariest lot of troopers headquarters has seen. They were members of the black Tenth Cavalry, who attacked the American camp at Colonel Dodd's command near Culberson's Ranch on March 16—twenty-two days ago. From that day until today those troopers drew no rations. They rode and walked 350 miles into Mexico, starved the trip rationless, and subsisting for the more than three weeks solely on beef, parched corn, and occasional frijoles.

Intrepid Work of Cavalrymen.

On April 1 two troops of the regiment engaged Villistas near Bachiniva. Those who returned here today were men whose horses had died or collapsed in the field or who had themselves developed some disability. It was a column of invalid horses and invalid men therefore that we watched come painfully into camp during the heat of the late afternoon. There were about thirty men in all, white with dust, drawn, ragged, footsore. Some were riding their weak horses, but perhaps a third of the detachment was afoot. They were in charge of a young Lieutenant who had during the fifty-five-mile march made them take turn about riding, sparing both men and horses in this way.

Some of the stronger men had walked the entire distance, cavalrymen though they are. Bringing up the tail end of the sorry procession were horses smaller than the cavalry mounts, and thinner. These were mounts captured from the Villistas, that is, those which gave any promise of endurance.

Seated on one of these scarecrows was the Villista prisoner, Juan Mesa by name. He had ridden while our troopers walked. He was dressed in the dirty white of the peon, and his face was pockmarked.

THE TIMES correspondent talked to him, the first Villista captured in action. He answered readily enough, but he either lied or else he was stupid. He said he did not know how many men Villa had; he thought they numbered between 200 and 300. He had heard that the chief was wounded, but he had not seen him. The wound was through both thighs. These things companions had told him.

He was asked if Villa was traveling by horse or stretcher, and he replied that he did not know. By horse, he thought. In what codition were Villa's horses? Some were good and some were bad, he answered.

From his replies it was impossible to judge whether he was speaking by rote, as some superior had directed, or whether, simply ignorant, he was trying to tell what he knew. This is what officers of the expedition have to face every time they question a peon in this country.

Glad Americans Captured Him.

Explaining why he had been with Villa, he spoke as every Mexican who has been with Villa speaks. He had been forced into service, he insisted, and he was glad now to be the prisoner of Americans. He had heard that they would kill him, but now he knew better. I noticed that he had on shoes that were distinctly American-looking, and I asked him if he had been in the Columbus raid.

"Yo, Señor," he said. Then, through an interpreter, "I bought them at Guerrero."

While this Mexican talked, the black troopers who had come out of the hills to the south did what you have read about, probably never have seen. They slept where they had fallen on the ground. They were hungry, but they did not make a rush for the commissary. They were out of tobacco, and had been for three weeks, yet they did not besiege the quartermaster sergeant who laid in a supply of "smoking and chewing" today. Those who did not sleep talked about food, but made no effort to get it. It was rather curious.

They soliloquized about ham and eggs and chicken and time seemed content with the soliloquy.

"You look fat," we observed.

They rolled their eyes and laughed. A negro usually laughs when he talks about eating.

"Cawn swells you all up, that's why," one answered. "Why, man, we ain't really et since we left the border. Parched cawn and raw beef for brekfus, raw beef and parched cawn for dinner, an' de same ingredients for supper."

He was not exaggerating. The way the men ate tonight proved it. The Mexican prisoner ate, too, in a way which would indicate that Villa's commissary is not replete with delicacies. He slept under guard tonight, but what eventually will happen to him we do not know. Heretofore, a number of confessed Villistas have been released. We have no place to keep prisoners and, as our methods are not those of Villa, other ways of disposing of them are denied us.

How Villa Death Report Started.

David Snell, a cowman, five years a resident of this section, brought in the report today that Villa had died of wounds among the Indians in the mountains to the southeast. He had heard it from Major Rafael Arevesa, a Carranzista, in hiding near the town of Providencia, who had heard it from a spy who had talked to one Julia Agostia, a Villista. After Snell brought the report to camp, General Pershing sent out a detachment to find Arevesa. They were unable to find him.

Countless rumors reach the General daily. Running them down is one of the hardest tasks officers and scouts have to contend with. We heard tonight, for instance, that Villa was still with his band to the south and we knew that riding behind the band were our cavalry columns, but there is no field telegraph and no wireless by which they may be reached. Only the aeroplanes, making hasardous flights when the need of communication becomes imperative, keep the General in touch with his advance forces.

As the campaign wears on, it becomes more apparent that Villa, dead or alive, as THE TIMES correspondent has emphasized before, will be found by a small body of men. General Pershing is encouraging civilian scouting parties to prosecute the search. He is willing that they shall have the glory and the money reward if they find him.

Many of the scouts now have in mind the formation of small, independent mobile posses, and the next week or so will probably see more than one of these afield. Bill Bell, once of the Chickasaw nation, Deputy Sheriff at Columbus, trapper, guide, miner, hunter of bad men all over the West and Northwest, too, is now here, and with Johnny Harper Moore, a scout who has worked many years in this country, is planning to launch such an expedition.

Henry Vaughn, a young Texan, is another willing to risk his life for the money of Villa's scalp. Last year he was with Villa as one of the bandit's dorados, or golden ones, and he related to me today how, with his own hand, he had shot down nine prisoners in a row at Villa's bidding. Lately he has been working in El Paso, but now he has come here to help us get Villa. The money in it interested him. Equipped, he went south to join a column.

With him went Dr. A. E. Gates, formerly of Memphis. He practiced medicine in the mining country to the west of here, and for a time was in Francisco Madero's dynamite squad. Getting Villa's scalp interests him now, just as it has interested other adventurers who have joined the expedition.

Gasoline Is All-Important.

When the history of the punitive expedition is written it will be found that gasoline played a more important part in the campaign than did gunpowder. Villa, they say, caché arms and ammunition behind him before he entered Columbus. Had the American army been able to caché gasoline along the line of communication that it has followed into Mexico the campaign would probably now be over.

As it is, no advance base may be established until motor trucks have gone forward with supplies, and with these supplies they must carry gasoline for a round trip. Moreover, there are the aeroplanes and the General's car and the cars of his staff, for all of which gasoline must be transported overland.

It has been a problem about which General Pershing has been and is now seriously concerned. Our line was today about 400 miles long, 300 of it supplied by motor truck, the remainder by pack train. There is a railroad to the south and east of the line, but, as is well known in the States, no army supplies have gone over them.

Today, for instance, with reasonably authentic reports at hand indicating Villa's whereabouts, at any rate the whereabouts of a majority of his band, the General could rush troops forward by motor trucks—these trucks have demonstrated that they can go almost anywhere—but if he did so they would fetch up without fuel in a section where garages are unknown and where gasoline is more precious than water.

Every drop of it was being hoarded at this advance base today. There were no motor trips unless circumstances absolutely demanded them, and there were no aero jaunts unless the errand to be performed was imperative. Trucks went south today, bearing supplies to cavalry detachments (deleted by censor.) With them in great drums they took fuel to bring them back to a base of supplies.

CARRANZA BACK TO CAPITAL

Preparing to Set Up His Government Again in Mexico City.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—General Carranza is preparing immediately to set up the capital of his de facto Government in Mexico City. Official reports to the State Department tonight said he expected to leave Queretaro, the temporary capital, today, and should arrive in Mexico City tomorrow.

The decision to restore the seat of government to the ancient capital at this time is believed here to have been due largely to Carranza's desire to impress the people of Mexico with the view that he actually is head of the nation and to quiet unrest caused by the presence of United States troops on Mexican soil. It was suggested that the trouble yesterday at Parral, where American soldiers and Mexican civilians exchanged shots, probably hastened the action.

There is a feeling in Mexico amounting, virtually, to a tradition that there can be no Government and no President outside of the old capital.

After the downfall of Huerta, Mexico City, on account of its poor strategic position, was deemed unsafe, and Carranza established his headquarters at Vera Cruz. There he remained until last Fall, the capital in the meantime being occupied alternately by Zapata, the so-called Convention Government, and Carranza forces.

When Carranza left for a tour of Northern Mexico it was supposed that his itinerary would take him to Mexico City, but he stopped at Queretaro early in January made that place his provisional capital. Many of the departments of the Government already are being maintained in the capital.

John L. Rodgers, Special Agent of the State Department, still was at Queretaro today, but he probably will proceed to Mexico City with Carranza.

LIKELY TO REJECT CARRANZA DEMAND

Continued from Page 1.

Mexican issue and the gravity of the submarine controversy the President canceled an engagement to go to New York tomorrow night and speak there Saturday night.

Congress will not have opportunity to show its feelings until it meets at noon tomorrow. Carranza's proposal, however, seemed to meet the general sentiment that the Administration should be left free to handle the situation for the present. Whether the attack on the troops at Parral will alter that view remains for tomorrow's developments.

Tonight there had been no opportunity for a canvass in Congress, but it was evident that having unanimously approved by resolution the sending of troops into Mexico for the capture of the Villa bandits it would sharply oppose their withdrawal without the accomplishment of their object. There is now, however, no indication that the Administration has any such intention.

The President announced when the troops were dispatched that they were sent with the single object of capturing Villa and putting a stop to his forays.

"This can and will be done," the President then declared, "in entirely friendly aid of the constituted authorities in Mexico and with scrupulous respect for the sovereignty of that Republic."

There was no indication tonight that the President had changed his mind.

CARRANZA'S NOTE ASKING WITHDRAWAL

Says Expedition Was Premature —Wants Continuance of Villa Pursuit Left to Mexicans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The note in which the Carranza Government seeks the withdrawal of the American military expedition from Mexico was received in Spanish and was handed to Secretary of State Lansing in that form this afternoon by Eliseo Arredondo, Ambassador designate of the Carranza Government in Washington. After it had been translated by State Department officials the text of the communication was given out by Secretary Lansing, in English form, tonight, as follows:

Confidential Agency of the Constitutionalist Government of Mexico, Washington, D. C., April 13, 1916.

Mr. Secretary: I have the honor to transmit to your Excellency the full text of the following note, which I have just received from my Government:

Queretaro, April 12, 1916.

Mr. Secretary: The Mexican Government, in its desire to keep cordial and unalterable the good relations of friendship which ought to exist between Mexico and the United States, not only because this is the sentiment which animates the Government itself, but owing to its desire to satisfy the spirit of Article 21 of the Treaty of Friendship, concluded between the two countries under date of Feb. 2, 1848, and in view of the lamentable occurrences which took place at Columbus on March 9, last, recalling historic precedents with respect to similar cases, did not hesitate to make to the Government of the United States of America, under the aforesaid case, on March 10 a proposition according to which the forces of both countries might reciprocally cross the boundary line in pursuit of raiders, if unfortunately there should be repeated along the frontier incidents such as that which occurred at Columbus, for from the very first the Mexican Government considered that, in view of the time which had elapsed and inasmuch as it was a question of a case already past, said incident could not be comprised within the proposition for a reciprocal passage of troops. For this reason the note of our Government, delivered under date of March 10, very clearly indicates that the proposition embodied therein was conditional, or, what is the same, that reciprocity could take place only provided the irruption recorded at Columbus were unfortunately repeated at any other point along the boundary line.

The American Government, relying on the text of the aforementioned note and without having thoroughly comprehended its whole purport, conditionality and limitations, but, rather, believing in the existence of a definite agreement, as indicated by the terms of the note of March 13, wherein it is stated "that the United States Government understands that, in view of its consent to this reciprocal arrangement proposed by the de facto Government, the agreement is now complete and in force, and that the aforementioned reciprocal privilege may be exercised by each Government without future exchanges of ideas," considered itself authorized accordingly to send an expedition into Mexican territory, which it has called punitive, for the purpose of pursuing and punishing Villa and his party of raiders, which expedition it sent several days after the malefactors had returned into Mexican territory.

On the 17th of March the Mexican Government sent a note to the American Government through our Confidential Agent at Washington, Mr. Licenciado Eliseo Arredondo, stating to it that it had received reliable information to the effect that, without consent or advice of the political or civil authorities of our territory situated the nearest and without any communication being sent meantime by the American Government to the Mexican Government, a so-called punitive expedition had passed via Palomas with a view to pursuing Villa and his party, and in consequence said Confidential Agent was instructed to call the attention of the United States Government to the fact that a false interpretation was being given to the text of the note of March 10, inasmuch as, while the Mexican Government was willing to adhere to its proposition regarding the reciprocal passage of troops, nevertheless no expedition could be sent until the terms and conditions of the agreement on the subject should become definite.

This Government, in its note of March 17, insisted that the reciprocal passage of troops should be permitted only provided, unfortunately, there should be repeated future irruptions such as that as occurred at Columbus or of any other kind at some place along the boundary line.

Meanwhile the Mexican Government, faithful to the proposition made and with the intention of strictly living up to its agreement, set about at once to prepare the draft of an agreement for the reciprocal passage of troops, which draft was presented in due form to the United States Government on March 18 last, it being hoped that the terms and conditions set forth in said agreement would meet its approval. The American Government, through our aforesaid Confidential Agent, communicated that it tentatively accepted the agreement and that only points of mere detail were being studied in order to render the agreement definite.

At this stage of affairs, a note was presented on March 19 to this office by the Honorable Mr. James Lynn Rodgers, as representative of the American Government in this city, requesting that the proper authorities of Chihuahua be given the necessary instructions to permit the transportation to Casas Grandes over the Northwestern Railroad of Mexico of some provisions for the American troops, who were pursuing Villa and his party, and on the same date the Mexican Government, without complying with this request, answered the said note by expressing surprise that, without any official notice on the part of the United States Government, American troops had crossed into Mexican territory and that these troops were already at Casas Grandes or its vicinity, the surprise being increased by the fact that an endeavor was being made through the proper channels and on account of the lamentable occurrences at Columbus to perfect arrangements with respect to the terms and conditions of an agreement for the passage of troops of both countries, in accordance with the spirit of the note of March 10, as aforementioned.

On March 18 our Confidential Agent at Washington had an interview with the Honorable Mr. Frank L. Polk, then Acting Secretary of State, the latter having stated to our Confidential Agent that he regretted not having received the observations of the Mexican Government prior to the passage of the American forces over the boundary, which observations would have been duly heeded and assured him that the passage of these troops took place with the best of good faith in the understanding that it would not be necessary to enter into further details of the agreement, which was considered final and concluded. These declarations made by the Honorable Mr. Polk were confirmed in all their parts at the conference held on March 23 by our Confidential Agent with Your Excellency, who likewise stated that he regretted having misinterpreted the contents of said note respecting the passage of troops, which latter would not advance any further south from the place where they were at that time, as he assured our Confidential Agent.

On March 19 the Honorable Mr. Polk addressed a letter to our Confidential Agent at Washington, ratifying to him in writing the conference held on the day before and stating to him in a clear and positive manner that it was a cause of sincere regret that there should have been a misunderstanding in regard to the attitude of the First Chief with respect to the crossing of the border by troops of the United States in pursuit of Villa, for the Department of State of the United States thought that our Government had given its full consent to an arrangement like that proposed by the then Secretary of Foreign Relations, Señor Licenciate Jesus Acuna, in his note dated March 10, which arrangement the Government of the United States accepted by note of March 10, which was delivered to this Government by Special Representative Silliman and under which the troops of either nation could, subject to certain conditions, pursue bandits on the territory of the other.

In the declaration publicly made on March 26 by his Excellency, President Wilson, that functionary used the following language:

"As has already been announced, the expedition to Mexico was ordered under an agreement with the de facto Government of Mexico for the sole purpose of capturing the bandit Villa, whose forces had just invaded the territory of the United States, and under no pretext has it been a case of invading that republic or violating its sovereignty."

This view, expressed by his Excellency, President Wilson, was corrected under date of 31st of the same month of March through a message sent to our confidential agent in Washington, by which he was instructed to interview your Excellency and duly call your attention to the view indicated, since the note dated March 10 bears on the reciprocal passage of troops solely in the case of a recurrence of incidents like that which took place at Columbus.

Lastly, your Excellency, under date of the 3d of the current month, on delivering to our confidential agent the counterdraft of agreement for the reciprocal crossing of troops, with a view to its being offered to the consideration of the Government of Mexico, accompanied it with a note in which you say that the American Government trusts that the conditions set forth in the said agreement will not apply to the American forces at present on Mexican territory in pursuit of Villa, with assurances that, in exercising that privilege of entering our territory, those forces would confine their military operations to the sole purpose of the expedition and would immediately thereupon return to their own country, and your Excellency expresses thanks to the Mexican Government for achieving, as put by you, a convention by means of which the forces of the United States are given permission to pursue Villa and his party on Mexican territory in the understanding that the Government is disposed to respect the confidence therein evinced and will not in any way violate the sovereignty of Mexico or misuse the privilege so generously and freely granted to it.

Now, the Government of Mexico, in proposing to that of the United States the conclusion of a formal convention for the reciprocal passage of troops in perfect accord as to the terms and conditions that are to govern such a passage, and relying on the character and nature of the notes exchanged on the subject, as shown from the text of this note, necessarily believed in the supposition that the American Government was fully convinced that the expedition sent forth on Mexican territory in pursuit of Villa is without a foundation, because what there existing no previous agreement on the subject, which has been the only motive of the discussion until this moment.

Furthermore, the Honorable Secretary of State Polk, in the conference with our Confidential Agent in Washington, stated that the Government of the United States had acted in good faith in sending its expedition into Mexico in pursuit of Villa, in the supposition that the note of March 10 contained a definite agreement; and that the American Government agreed that the expedition should remain on Mexican territory only while the details of the agreement were being concluded.

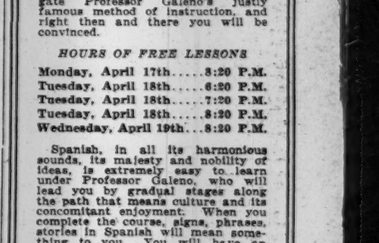
If now the American Government pretends that the expedition sent against Villa should be considered as an exceptional case and that it should remain outside of the terms of the agreement, it appears altogether useless to continue discussing the conditions and details of same, because the details can be taken up later if it is considered necessary, should a repetition of the lamentable incidents happening at Columbus occur.

In consequence of the above, as a definite agreement has not been reached in respect to the terms of the agreement, or treaty, which would in general govern the reciprocal passage of troops across the border for the sole purpose of pursuing foraging bands which in the future may commit depredations in either of the countries, the Government of Mexico believes that it is advisable for the present to suspend all discussions or negotiations relative to this matter, and, considering that the expedition sent by the Government of the United States to pursue Villa is without warrant under the circumstances, because there existed no previous formal or definite understanding, and because this expedition is not fulfilling its object, and undoubtedly cannot do so, because the band headed by Villa has already been dispersed, and, finally, because there are sufficient Mexican troops to pursue him and that more forces are being sent to exterminate the rest of the dispersed band, the First Chief of the Constitutionalist Army, invested with the executive power of the union, considers that it is now time to treat with the Government of the United States upon the subject of the withdrawal of its forces from our territory.

I take this occasion, Hon. Mr. Secretary of State, to reiterate to your Excellency the assurances of my very distinguished consideration.

C. AGUILAR,
Secretary of Foreign Relations.

Accordingly, it gives me pleasure to reiterate to your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.
E. ARREDONDO.



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GERMAN OFFENSIVE AT VERDUN SLACKENS

Heavy Gunfire West of the Meuse the Only Marked Activity in 24 Hours.

EFFORT TO ATTACK FOILED

French Curtain of Fire Checks Preparations for an Assault on Hill 304.

LONDON, April 13.—German activity on the Verdun front has slackened to a marked degree. Calm prevailed in the whole region last night, according to the French official bulletin. Today the German artillery was bombarding the French positions west of the Meuse, especially Hill 304 and the lines from Le Mort Homme to Cumières. On the east of the river, says Paris, the guns were less active. No infantry action took place anywhere.

The only evidence of serious operations by the Crown Prince during the twenty-four hours was before Hill 304, where, according to Paris, preparations were made to assault, but the attack was prevented by French fire.

According to a Paris theory, as told by a late dispatch from the French capital, the Germans are bombarding the Verdun lines with a view to an early return to the practice of delivering a series of short, sharp blows at different points of the line, aiming to disorganize the system of reserves by diversity in the points attacked and gradually wear down the defenders, thus preparing for a general assault. It is expected in Paris that the Germans will attack the west bank positions again as soon as a favorable opportunity presents.

The official communication, issued by the French War Office tonight, reads:

Between the Oise and the Aisne our artillery displayed activity against enemy organizations at Moulin-sous-Toutvent and Nampcel.

To the west of the Meuse the bombardment of Hill 304 and our front from Le Mort Homme to Cumières continued.

To the east of the Meuse and in the Woevre the artillery was less active, and no infantry action occurred during the course of the day.

One of our long-range guns shelled the station at Noveant-sur-Moselle and on the Corny bridge, north of Pont-à-Mousson. A fire broke out in the station buildings.

The day was calm on the rest of the front.

The afternoon statement of the French War Office says:

The night passed quietly in all the Verdun region. A German attack, which was being prepared yesterday evening against our positions at Hill 304 did not progress to the point of leaving the trenches. The curtains of fire, maintained by our artillery and the bombardment from our batteries in a neighboring sector directed against the columns of the enemy assembled in the wood of Malancourt, apparently put an end to this manœuvre.

There has been no other event of importance on the rest of the front.

The Berlin War Office account of military operations says:

Weather conditions, being unfavorable for observations, generally hindered military operations throughout the greater part of yesterday. Nevertheless, on both sides of the Meuse, on the Woevre plain and on the slope southeast of Verdun, the artillery was active.

Southeast of Albert (in the Arras region) a German patrol captured seventeen prisoners in a British trench.

A French gas attack in the vicinity of Puisaleine, northeast of Compaigne, was without effect.

The British official statement issued tonight reads:

The enemy made a raid Tuesday night on our trenches near La Boiselle after a heavy bombardment in which he used a large proportion of lachrymatory shells. He was driven out. We lost a few men taken prisoner.

Last night the enemy made three attacks on our trenches northeast of Carney. These attacks reached our trenches, but were driven back, the enemy leaving some dead in the trenches. A few men belonging to a party working on our front wire are missing.

There was some shelling today about Souchez and Carency, between Loos and Hohenzollern, and about St. Eloi. We retaliated against the enemy positions. This morning the enemy exploded a small mine in Hohenzollern. No damage was done.

There was trench mortar activity in this section and about Arras today.

The Belgian official communication reads:

There was slight artillery activity at the various points of the front except in the direction of Dixmude and Reninghe, where the bombardment was more spirited.

GERMANS FORCED TO PAUSE.

Petain Said to be Satisfied with Results—His Reserves Ample.

PARIS, April 13.—Another lull has fallen on the Verdun battlefield, as the Germans have been obliged to pause to fill up the gaps in their ranks and to bring up guns to take the place of damaged ones, also more munitions preparatory to further onslaughts.

It is believed that the French command is not likely to modify its methods. General Petain is said to be satisfied as long as the Germans go on losing three times as many men as the French for unimportant results, as he knows that he has ample reserves to press a counter-attack on a large scale when the opportune time comes, and stocks of ammunition which are practically inexhaustible.

Since the first month of the war the output of 8-inch shells in France has increased thirty-three and one-half times, and of larger shells forty-four times. Twenty-three times as many 75-millimeter guns are being made as in August, 1914, and the manufacture of heavy guns has increased in the same ratio.

FIGURE VERDUN LOSSES OF FRENCH AT 150,000

Berlin News Agency Scoffs at Paris Estimates of German Casualties.

BERLIN, April 13, (by wireless to Sayville.)—The French losses in killed and wounded in the fighting around Verdun, says the Overseas News Agency, are computed to have reached up to the present time a total of 150,000 officers and men, or about four army corps. The news agency continues:

"According to a correspondent from the front the French authorities are spreading reports regarding heavy German losses before Verdun. It is said that one battalion of chasseurs lost 1,076 men; that is to say, about its total number. It is also reported that the Eighteenth Army Corps lost 17,000 officers and men in storming the village and fortress of Vaux. This corps never participated in the fighting for the village or the fortress of Vaux.

"The French calculate the German losses at the round figure of 200,000. The German casualties happily have not been in proportion to the importance of the German gains. Besides, among the casualties is a great percentage of men who were only slightly wounded.

"The number of prisoners taken by the French is insignificant as the only soldiers captured by them were some who were too bold and advanced far beyond their goal.

"As the French are steadily retreating they must, of course, give imaginary figures. The Germans, on the other hand, have for seven weeks been burying dead Frenchmen on the battlefield and rescuing French wounded, so they are able to compute figures regarding the French losses which are calculated to have reached 150,000, or four army corps."

MAROONED UNDER FIRE ON SLOPE OF HILL 304

French Battalions Dug in Till It Was Death to Remain—Volunteers Stayed to Guide Gunners.

From a Special Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEAR VERDUN, April 11, (via Paris, April 13)—In the village where I am staying there are two battalions resting after a period in the front-line trenches. They are below normal strength, but the men smoke contentedly and even joke and tell yarns among themselves. Yet they must have passed through a veritable hell.

Their story is an example of what the defenders of Verdun endure from the German bombardment and illustrates the simple phrase of the communiqué, "To avoid useless sacrifice we straightened an untenable salient."

Three days ago these battalions held trenches in a mile-long convex line on the north slope of Hill 304, facing Forges Brook. From the amphitheatre of hills above Malancourt and as far as Montfaucon Wood the Germans so overlooked this position that their howitzers could maintain an accuracy of fire that literally left not one inch of ground that was not swept by shells.

Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES cannot imagine what such a bombardment means. The air is full of shells of all calibres, the small ones whistling and shrieking, and the heavies falling silently, followed by terrific explosions. These perforate even the padded eardrums, so that a thin trickle of blood down the neck bears witness to the fact that a man is stricken stone deaf. The solid ground rocks like an express at full speed. The only comparison to it that is possible is to the side of a volcano in eruption, with an incessant shudder of the earth and a pelting hail of redhot rocks. Amid the ruin of everything around them on Hill 304, these soldiers of France were undismayed. Their trenches, although transformed from open ditches to covered tunnels by an ingenious arrangement of heavy logs and earth, were penetrated all along the line by the vertically falling shells. They began digging back from the bottom of the trench, leaving only narrow embrasures for the mitrailleuses to repel a rush. So the hillside was soon honeycombed with subterranean galleries.

Although the hour for relief had passed, the battalions were cut off from reinforcements and supplies. The water supply was low, and the only food was emergency hardtack.

The wounded suffered but the roughest attention, yet they suffered without complaint.

The German shells contained poisonous gasses and masks were inadequate in the stifling atmosphere. Some sought relief by digging ventilation shafts to the surface; others rigged up screens to prevent the vapors from penetrating the innermost recesses. Still others used their scanty store of water for cold compresses with which they covered their sweating bodies until the groans of the thirst-tortured wounded forced them to reserve all the rest of the water for them.

Vainly the men burrowed deeper and deeper into the hill. It was only to suffocate like rats in a trap, instead of being overwhelmed by explosions. Still they held on till nightfall, when a council of the surviving officers decided the peril was too great and evacuation was imperative, unless we were to be sacrificed. Headquarters, when hastily consulted by underground telephone, consented, according to the usual policy of avoiding useless loss, and the desperate pilgrimage began.

The curtain of shell fire, falling with infernal accuracy on the communication trenches, forced them to take the alternative risk of crawling along the open ground. Scattered in tiny groups, they advanced with pathetic slowness, now leaping from one shell hole to another, now cowering for long periods when progress was impossible. Sometimes a group made a tortoise of handbags and interwoven oslers, crawling along as slowly as the animal itself under the sheltering carapace. The wounded dragged the dying, and the few that were unhurt carried disabled comrades, until, at last, after a night of horror, the fatal half-mile was covered and rest and safety were reached.

Yet all had not returned. Of their own free will men had volunteered to remain in that fiery furnace, gladly giving their lives that their vigilance might aid the French gunners and help check in its inception the attack that all knew was impending.

In the scattered listening posts a score of sentinels had stayed to watch through tiny embrasures the enemy driving forward saps or advancing pickets. They were linked to the batteries by telephone, and each, alone, in a narrow grave, faced almost certain death from being buried alive by shells or killed by the bayonets of the charging foe. Over their utter isolation hung the still worse fate of lingering miserably half buried or in agonizing wounds.

But they stayed willingly, and all along the front others stay like them, knowing that their sacrifices are not in vain, for they are the gunners' eyes, directing with unerring precision the thunderbolts of the 75s.

Had not Petain reason to say: "With men like mine Verdun and France are safe?"

FRONT BROKEN ON 43 MILES.

Germans Contrast Their Success with Greatest French Drive.

Berlin Zeitung Dispatches.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GERMAN GREAT HEADQUARTERS, April 10.—Bethincourt has fallen. Only recently orders were issued that this heavily fortified position was to be held at all costs.

Day before yesterday the French press announced that the place had become untenable and must be abandoned. The evacuation began Saturday night, the enemy losing heavily in dead and prisoners. At the same time two other strongly fortified key positions, to the south of Bethincourt, the Alsace-Lorraine works on the road from Bethincourt to Esnes, were captured, the possession of Bethincourt thus becoming assured.

With this success the last portion of the original French front before Verdun has fallen into our hands. From the forest of Avocourt to the foot of Côtes Lorraines, near Champion, the Germans have forced back the French line along a front of about 70 kilometers (43 miles) and at some points to a distance of 8 kilometers, (4.96 miles.) Compare this with the results of the greatest offensive movement which the French have undertaken—a forcing back of the German line along a front of about 25 kilometers (15½ miles) to a much smaller distance.

ROYALTIES WANT PEACE.

Members of Austrian Ruling Family Pray at Sanctuary.

PARIS, April 13.—Sixteen members of the Austrian Imperial family, including Archduchess Zita, wife of Archduke Charles Francis, heir to the throne; Archduchess Maria Theresa, wife of Archduke Karl Stephen, and Archduchess Leopold Salvator, with seven sons, took part in a pilgrimage, headed by Cardinal Piffl, Archbishop of Vienna, to the sanctuary of the Madonna of Zell, to implore peace, according to a special dispatch from Rome.

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BRITAIN EXPLAINS ENEMY TRADE ACT

Promises in Note to Us That It Shall Not Be Enforced with Injury to Neutrals.

UPHOLDS ITS PRINCIPLE

But Insists It Provides Discretionary Powers That Will Protect Our Rights.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The State Department made public today its correspondence with the British Foreign Office regarding the British Enemy Trading act of Dec. 23. The United States, in Mr. Lansing's communication of Jan. 25, did not formally protest the act, but expressed the fear that it was "pregnant with possibilities of undue interference with American trade," and reserved the right to protest against its application to persons domiciled in the United States, even if of belligerent nationality.

L. Worthington Evans, replying for Sir Edward Grey, admitted that the British Government had no right to legislate even regarding Great Britain's enemies domiciled in the United States, but insisted that the act was intended to exercise rights of British sovereignty only over those resident within its jurisdiction. The British reply admits further that the old principle of the domicile is extended to the principle of nationality in determining permissible commerce, but adds that the act was so framed as to allow discretion that would work to prevent injury to neutrals. The rights of neutrals, says the British note, will be carefully looked after.

Mr. Lansing's note is the first instance in the correspondence growing out of the war in which Congress is mentioned. Speeches in Congress on the restrictive tendency of British regulations were made before the note was dispatched, and Mr. Lansing in setting forth the position of the Government, says it is the feeling of the American people and of Congress.

Text of Lansing's Note.

Secretary Lansing's note to Ambassador W. H. Page at London, directing him to bring the matter to the attention of Sir Edward Grey, is as follows:

Your 3,601 and 3,602, Jan. 19.

Department has given consideration to Enemy Trading act, approved Dec. 23, last, the apparent object of which is to prevent any person doing business in the United King dom from trading with the enemies of Great Britain or persons having enemy association in any other part of the world, and the Department has reached the conclusion that this act is pregnant with possibilities of undue interference with American trade, if in fact such interference is not now being practiced.

As it is an opinion generally held in this country, which this Government has reason to believe, that the act has been framed without a proper regard for the right of persons domiciled in the United States, whether they be American citizens or subjects of countries at war with Great Britain, to carry on trade with persons in belligerent countries, and that the exercise of this right may be subject to denial or abridgment in the course of the enforcement of the act, the Government of the United States is constrained to express to his Majesty's Government the grave apprehensions which are entertained on this subject by this Government, by the Congress, and by traders domiciled in the United States, and, therefore, necessary to bring these views to the attention of Sir Edward Grey, and to present to him a formal reservation, on the part of this Government, of the right to protest against the application of this act in so far as it affects the trade of the United States, and to contest the legality or rightfulness of imposing restrictions upon the freedom of American trade in this manner.

LANSING.

Great Britain's Reply.

The reply of the British Government was delivered to Ambassador Page for the British Secretary of State of Foreign Affairs by L. Worthington Evans, as follows:

Foreign Office, Foreign Trade Department, Lancaster House, St. James, S. W., Feb. 16, 1916:

Your Excellency—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's note of the 26th ultimo relative to the possible effects of the trading with the enemy (extension of powers) act, 1915, on United States commerce.

The act was framed with the object of bringing British trade with the enemy regulations into greater harmony with those adopted by the French Government since the commencement of the war by applying in some degree the test of nationality in the determination of enemy character in addition to the old test of domicile, which experience has shown cannot provide a sufficient basis under modern commercial conditions for measures intended to deprive the enemy of all assistance, direct or indirect, from national resources.

His Majesty's Government realized, however, that the application of this principle to the full extent would not be entirely legitimate and in accordance with the practice of other countries, might, if applied at the present time to commercial activities as widespread as those of British subjects, involve avoidable inconvenience and loss to innocent traders.

They were careful, therefore, in devising the necessary legislation not only to avoid any definition which would impose enemy status upon persons of enemy nationality and associations, but also to take powers of discrimination which would enable them to apply the purely commercial restrictions contemplated only in regard to those persons from whom it was necessary in British interests to withhold the facilities afforded by British resources.

His Majesty's Government have therefore abstained from a course of action admittedly within their rights as belligerents, which is not only the existing practice of the French Government, but in strict accordance with the doctrine openly avowed by many other States to be the basis upon which their trading with the enemy regulations would be founded in the event of war, and have confined themselves to passing a piece of purely domestic legislation empowering them to restrict the activities and trade of persons under British jurisdiction in such a manner and to such an extent as may seem to them to be necessary in the national interest.

His Majesty's Government readily admit the right of persons of any nationality resident in the United States to engage in legitimate commercial transactions with any other persons. They cannot admit, however, that this right can in any way limit the right of other Governments to restrict the commercial activities of their nationals in any manner which may seem desirable to them by the imposition of prohibitions and penalties which are operative solely upon persons under their jurisdiction.

In claiming this right, which appears to them to be inherent in sovereignty and national independence, his Majesty's Government desires to assure the United States Government that they will exercise it with every possible care to avoid injury to neutral commerce, and they venture to think that the voluntary limitation of their powers by the terms of the trading with the enemy (extension of powers) act, 1915, is evidence of their desire and intention to act with the greatest possible consideration for neutral interests.

I have, &c.,

For the Secretary of State,
L. WORTHINGTON EVANS.

BRITISH UNEASY OVER KUT-EL-AMARA

Has Been Besieged for 128 Days—Turkish Report of British Loss Exaggerated.

LONDON, Friday, April 14.—The morning papers express some apprehension regarding the situation of General Townsend at Kut-el-Amara, although it is unanimously affirmed that Wednesday's Turkish official communication is greatly exaggerated.

Replying in behalf of the Foreign Office to a question asked in the House of Lords concerning the Turkish report that some 3,000 British dead had been collected in front of the Turkish trenches at Sennayyat after the attack on the 9th, Baron Sandhurst, Lord Chamberlain, said:

"General Lake reports that our total casualties were much below this figure. He satisfied himself by a personal inspection. An inquiry among the wounded themselves showed that the medical arrangements generally had been satisfactory. He also reports that the weather was very bad, and that on the 12th

As to the size of the beleaguered force there is no certain information. According to a statement made in Parliament, the division originally under General Townshend's command was supplemented by other troops when it advanced on Ctesiphon. But his force has since been diminished by at least 8,100 casualties.

The Daily Mail says: "One hundred and twenty-eight days have passed since the Turks made the siege of Kut-el-Amara and severed General Townshend and the remnant of his division from the outside world. * * * Kut-el-Amara is one of the deadliest habitations in the world. The floods and weather are now worse than ever, and this means immensely increased difficulties for the relief force. The delay is the more serious because in every besieged camp there must come a time when the stores and supplies run low. And General Townshend has waited long."

Destroyers Headed This Way.

Officers of the United Fruit steamer Almirante, which arrived yesterday from Colon, said they passed four United States torpedo boat destroyers on Wednesday off the Jersey coast, bound north.

'ARE YOU WILLING TO GO IN?' ASKS WILSON

Continued from Page 1.

with the common desire and the common need. The peculiarity of those who think in the terms of trusteeship is that their thinking always squares with the preferences of the powerful, and never squares with the lessons of history.

As to "Trustees" for Mexico.

"I was talking one day with a gentleman who was expounding to me the very familiar idea that somebody (I dare say he would prefer to name the persons) should act as guardians and trustees for the people of the neighboring republic of Mexico. I said, 'I defy you to show a single example in history in which liberty and prosperity were ever handed down from above. Prosperity for the great masses of mankind has never sprung out of the soil of privilege. Prosperity for the great masses of mankind has never been created by the beneficence of privilege. Prosperity and right, prosperity and liberty, have never come by favor; they have always come by right. And the only competent expounders of right are the men who covet the opportunity to exercise them. When I see the crust even so much as slightly broken over the heads of a population which has always been under the iron board of trustees, I make up my mind that I will thrust not only my arm but my heart in the aperture, and that only by crushing every ounce of power that I can use shall any man ever close down or operate again the interest we use our power we must use it with this conception always in mind, that we are using it for the benefit of the persons who are chiefly interested and not for our own benefit.

"So by such process, and by such processes as can be illustrate and honor the spirit of Thomas Jefferson. You cannot draw examples from the deeds of Thomas Jefferson, who presided over a little nation only just then struggling for recognition among the nations of the world, without material power, without the respect of foreign nations, without the opportunities of wealth, without the experiences of long periods of trial. There is no parallel in the circumstances of the time of Thomas Jefferson with the circumstances of the time in which we live; and my pride is that in the three years in which we have been privileged to serve this great and trustful people we have devoted ourselves to the constructive execution of the promises we so solemnly made.

"Mr. Glass, with the pleasing modesty which has always characterized him, sought to show that his was not the statesmanlike mind that conceived one of the great achievements of the last three years; there is not going to be any quarrel as to where the credit belongs. The thing that is going to strike the imagination of the country is that the Democratic party, without picking out the men or discriminating the praise, produced the constructive statesmanship which the Republican Party has not in long generations produced.

"It has spent its time harking back to a single outworn economic error to which its intellectual armory apparently is limited, while we have gone forward in the spirit of a new age to conceive the methods by which the new necessities of civilization shall be met. We have conceived it in such spirit and in such method that for the first time since the Republican Party and their predecessors destroyed the merchant marine of the United States we have turned the thoughts and the energies and the conquering genius of the business men of America to the great field of the business of the world at large. We have struck the trammels of provincialism away from them and they are beginning to see that great world in which their genius shall henceforth play the part that other nations have hitherto usurped and monopolized.

Personal and Party Success.

"Frankly, gentlemen, I am not interested in personal ambitions. May I not admit even in this company that I am not enthusiastic over mere party success? I like to see men generations strong take fire of great progressive ideas, and, banding themselves together like a body of thoughtful brothers, put their shoulders together and lift some part of the great load that has depressed humanity.

"This country has not the time, it is not now in the temper, to listen to the violent, to the passionate, to the ambitious. This country demands service which is essentially and fundamentally nonpartisan. Some gentlemen will learn this soon, some will learn it late, but they will all learn it so thoroughly that it will be permanent. This country demands at this time as it never did before absolutely disinterested and nonpartisan service.

"And I do not now refer merely to foreign affairs. Where everybody professes to be nonpartisan I refer just as much to domestic affairs, for in being nonpartisan I do not mean merely as between parties and political organizations, but also and more fundamentally as between classes and interests.

"One of the things I have in mind has been just as interesting to prove as anything else that we have proved in the last three years is that we are not partisan as again any legitimate business, no matter how great; that we are not fighting anybody that is doing legitimate business, but we are fighting for everybody that wants to do legitimate business

"And we are not partisans as between the rich and the poor, as between the employer and the employee, but it will be possible we are partisans of both and would, if we could, in our thinking, draw them together to see the interests of the country in the same terms and express them in the same concerted purposes. Any man who fights for any class in the country is now fighting against the interests of America and the welfare of the world.

"We are nonpartisans as between classes, as between interests, as between political ambitions, as between those who desire power and those who have it. For power will never again in America, if I know anything of its temper, long be entrusted to those who use it in their own behalf.

"Gentlemen, are you ready for the test? God forbid that we should ever become directly or indirectly embroiled in quarrels not of our own choosing, and that do not affect what we feel responsible to defend; but if the occasion ever be drawn in, are you ready to go in only where the interests of America are coincident with the interests of mankind and to draw out the moment the interest centres in America and is narrowed from the wide circle of humanity? Are you ready for the test? Have you the courage to go in? Have you the courage to come out according as the balance is disturbed or readjusted for the interests of humanity?

"If you are ready, you have inherited the spirit of Jefferson, who recognized the men in France and the men in Germany, who were doing the liberal thinking of their day, and just as much citizens of the great world of liberty as he was himself, and who was ready in every conception he had to join hands across the water or across any other barrier with those who held those high conceptions of liberty which had brought the United States into existence.

"When we lose that sympathy we lose the titles of our own heritage. So long as we keep them we can go through the world with lifted heads and with the consciousness of those who do not

MAY SEND BERLIN ONE MORE NOTE

Continued from Page 1.

torpedoed ship having been the Sussex seem absurd to persons here, but it attracts comment that Germany bases her plea of innocence not on any principle of law differing from principles announced by the United States, but simply on questions of fact.

The same thing is true of the other cases involved. While the United States has much evidence tending to show that some of these ships at least were torpedoed without warning, or after they had ceased to flee and before the crew could take to lifeboats, Germany simply contends that the facts were different.

The suggestion given out in Germany today that the attacks on the ships were justified because they were freighters, and not liners, in the sense Count von Bernstorff's promise to Mr. Lansing of warning and safety to those aboard, was not included in the note to the United States.

The raising of points of principle now, in the present temper of the Administration, would probably carry the United States the short remaining distance to a complete severance of relations with Germany. Germany makes it plain in her note that she desires a continuation of discussion. This the United States is not inclined to grant.

Some alarmists here are commenting today on the coincidence that Carranza's note asking the withdrawal of American troops from Mexico reached Washington almost simultaneously with the German note. While there is no trace of evidence showing any prearrangement, the coincidence has revived discussion in some quarters of the fact that papers found in possession of Captain von Papen and elsewhere showed that certain aspects of German activity in the United States pointed to warm trails into Mexico. Captain von Papen himself was there, as were Rintelen, who is now held in England, and von der Goltz, who was brought back from England to testify regarding German plots in this country.

There is no mistaking the fact that German sympathizers here are delighted at the distraction Mexico supplies for American attention. It has long been believed that a serious disturbance in Mexico might relieve the pressure put by the United States on Germany; that the two problems would be handled one at a time, and that the one nearest home would be handled first.

It is difficult to see how this view can be seriously entertained, except on the cynical theory that the Sussex incident has aroused little public clamor in comparison with, say, the sinking of the Lusitania, while the Mexican problem increasingly occupies public interest.

GETS NEW SUSSEX EVIDENCE.

French Have Name of U-Boat Commander Who Made Attack.

PARIS, April 13.—Semi-official announcement was made here today that the French Government has documentary evidence that the Sussex was attacked by a submarine. The statement, which was given out after the receipt here of the German note to the United States, is as follows:

"It suffices in order to answer the German note to recall that fragments of a torpedo have been discovered in the hull of the Sussex and that the French Government is in possession of documents which give the name of the commander and the number of the submarine which sank (damaged) the Sussex."

The further statement is made from the same semi-official source that French and British warships sank a German submarine on April 5, after taking prisoner the officers and crew of the submarine. It is stated the prisoners now fully confirm information in the possession of the French Government concerning the name of the commander and the number of the submarine which is said to have torpedoed the Sussex. The French Ministry of Marine announced on April 5 that a German submarine had been sunk by French and British warships and that the crew had been captured. No indication was given of the place at which the submarine was destroyed.

Inquiry at the Ministry of Marine tonight elicited the statement that the name of the commander and the number of the U boat that attacked the Sussex would be made public by the president. The department will wait and note whether Germany would persist in its denial.

At the American Embassy the German note was carefully scrutinized by Ambassador Sharp, and the Naval Attachés, Lieut. Commander William R. Sayles and Lieutenant E. L. Smith, in the light of sixteen American affidavits and the fragments of a missile, which lay before them.

It was particularly noted that Herr von Jagow's description of the steamer which the German submarine sank on March 24 at 3:55 o'clock in the afternoon corresponded closely with the appearance of the Sussex, as described here, the Sussex having a black and white hull. It is pointed out that might be taken for a gray stack in the distance, with a small upper forward bridge enveloped in canvas, which would also correspond with Herr von Jagow's description of a gray bridge, and two large masts.

The difference in time between the sinking of the steamer described by Herr von Jagow and the explosion on the Sussex is accounted for among American officials by the one hour's difference between French and German time. It was also noted that no other steamer had ever been reported as having been sunk or damaged in the same locality, at or about the same time.

The fragments of the missile in the possession of the Embassy, it is asserted, also give further corroboratory evidence, but the exact nature of this will not be disclosed for the present. The fragments were shipped to the State Department at Washington tonight. Each piece of metal bears a tag, giving precise and technical details, as well as data embodying a comparison with German bronze torpedoes in possession of the naval authorities at Toulon and the British Admiralty.

SEIZE ENGINEERS OF GERMAN SHIP

Continued from Page 1.

parts of the ship were also searched, but whether or not evidence to indicate that space other than Becker's shop had been used in the manufacture of bombs the men who conducted the search refused to say.

From the ship the agents and detectives, accompanied by Chief Hays of the Hoboken Police and several Hoboken detectives, went to Scheele's chemical factory. There among other things Captain Tunney said they found a quantity of sulphuric acid and other chemicals. One of the chemical compounds, Captain Tunney added, was identical in every respect to the material found in the bombs that failed to explode on the steamer Kirkoswald, and which were sent to this country by the French authorities. The factory was wired everywhere for alarm gongs, and every time a detective or a Federal agent would open a door one or more gongs would chime out the warning. The factory has been taken over temporarily by the authorities and a notice on the street entrance says that the keys are in the possession of the Hoboken police.

Of the four men arrested yesterday Carl Schmidt, the chief engineer of the Friedrich der Grosse, is the most important. The head of the engineering staff ranks next to the master of a ship, and Schmidt is said to be one of the most capable engineers in the German transatlantic service. Until yesterday his name had never been publicly mentioned in connection with any of the alleged German plots. The part that Schmidt is alleged to have played in the bomb conspiracy will come out in due time, a Federal official said yesterday. The three fourth engineers arrested are all said to have been assistants of Becker, who worked with him in the workshop on the steamship.

Dr. Scheele is also a very important person in the alleged conspiracy, according to the authorities. Investigations in Hoboken yesterday brought to light the fact that Scheele ran short of funds several weeks ago and that checks drawn by him on the First National Bank of Hoboken were returned marked "no funds." William Young, cashier of the bank, said yesterday that on March 6 of last year Scheele came to the bank and said that he wanted to open an account. He said, as nearly as Mr. Young could remember, that he intended to start a factory in Hoboken for the manufacture of fertilizers, and added that he was interested in a fluid used to kill bacteria.

Scheele was told that the bank required references, and he said he would return the next day with them. He did so, bringing a letter from Meyer Dirks, who, he said, was connected with a downtown bank in New York, and a check for $2,000 drawn on Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, the bankers, of 15 William Street. Captain von Papen, the recalled German Military Attaché, had an account with this bank, but there was no intimation yesterday that the $2,000 check brought to the Hoboken bank by Scheele was made by the former German Attaché. Scheele's account finally got very low, and he gave several checks on the bank after his funds were exhausted, and the account was finally closed.

Robert H. Mueller, a Hoboken druggist, said yesterday that Scheele had bought sulphuric and muriatic acids from him in small quantities to a total value of about $100. The acids purchased from Mr. Mallenher, the police say, represent only a small part of that used in the factory, most of the chemicals being bought in New York.

In the amplified confession made yesterday Becker described three types of bombs. The bomb found on the Kirkoswald, he said, was of the first type made, and which those in charge decided was too small and unreliable. The partition that separated the acids in this bomb was made of tin. The second type was like the first, and the partition was again of tin. This, too, was decided to be unreliable. The third type was still larger, and in it the partition was of aluminium.

Becker in his confession is said to have named Chief Engineer Schmidt as the man who sent him to see Scheele, who he said furnished him with the materials needed in the workshop and which he carried back to the ship. After completing the bombs they were returned, he added, to Scheele's factory to be filled with the explosive compounds. After being charged the bombs were placed in boxes filled with sand and in some way, not disclosed yet by the authorities, smuggled into the cargo spaces of the ships it was desired to destroy.

Becker is also understood to have said that on at least one occasion he personally brought bombs to New York and delivered them to Capt. Wolpert. The placing of the bombs in the cargoes of enemy ships is alleged to have been a part of the work of Captains Bode and Wolpert.

But neither Captain Bode nor Captain Wolpert was supreme in the direction of the bomb plotters, according to the story told yesterday. The name of a prominent German official, still in this country, was mentioned in this connection to one of the Federal officials, who was asked if this man was concerned in the conspiracy.

"I have no doubt but that he was, but at the present time we have not the proof of it," this official replied.

The man referred to is a warm personal friend of both Captain von Papen and Captain Boy-Ed and was mentioned in the correspondence found on Captain von Papen after the British when Captain von Papen was searched at Falmouth on his return to Germany. An agent of the Government also made the statement yesterday that Captain Bode was very close to Captain Boy-Ed during the time that Boy-Ed was here as German Naval Attaché.

Captain von Kleist, the aged member of the alleged band of conspirators, talked freely to Captain Offley, Mr. Baker and Captain Tunney yesterday. According to the story, as told by one of the detectives, Captain von Kleist said that prior to the war he was a steamboat Captain and commanded a Sound steamer plying between Providence and New York. Shortly after the war began, he said, he was approached by a German, who asked some questions which he interpreted as a sort of sounding as to his loyalty to Germany in the present war.

Captain von Kleist said he talked with this man for some time, and that his questioner seemed to be impressed with his loyalty and told him on parting that he would probably have a good job for him in a few days. Two weeks later he met the man again and he was

CALL GERMAN NOTE A FARCE.

London Newspapers Ridicule Terms of Berlin's Sussex Denial.

LONDON, Friday, April 14.—The London morning papers which comment on the German note all declare it not worth serious discussion, because "it is obviously artificial, especially when it refers to the Sussex."

Calling it "The Last Straw," The Daily News says:

"It is impossible to imagine that President Wilson's Cabinet can regard the note as anything but open and undisguised defiance, and Washington is manifestly in no mood to carry further a discussion lowered to these levels."

After recounting the demands made upon Germany by President Wilson, The Post says: "Every case cited in the German note, according to the available evidence, is an infraction of the law laid down by the United States."

BERLIN PRESS DEFENDS NOTE.

Newspapers Say It Proves Germany Has Kept Faith with U. S.

BERLIN, April 13.—The view of the German newspapers is that the German answer to the American note regarding the Sussex and other steamers shows the bona fide and thorough character of the investigation conducted to clear the cases, and also that there can be no idea of a violation by Germany of the assurances given to the United States regarding Germany's manner of conducting her submarine warfare.

The newspapers say that three of the cases referred to by the United States have absolutely been cleared up; that the fourth is open to further investigation when more details are furnished, and that a frank offer has been made to submit the fight to arbitration. The Lokal-Anzeiger says:

"One should everywhere take as an example the correct and humane attitude of our submarine commanders, instead of breaking out into scolding as soon as an English, French or neutral vessel with American citizens aboard suffers damage."

The newspapers point out several cases in which ships that have been torpedoed are declared first to have sought to flee after they had been ordered to stop. Captain Persius, naval expert of the Tageblatt, says the case of the Sussex particularly shows the difficulties under which a submarine labors in endeavoring to establish the character of a vessel. Even if it should occasionally happen that an innocent ship suffers, says Captain Persius, it must be taken into consideration that it is an unfortunate accident which is unavoidable in war.

ITALIANS MADE DRIVE TO HELP THE FRENCH

Kept Austrians From Verdun, Captured 1,100, and Advanced in Nearly All Sectors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The manner in which the Italian Army endeavored to prevent Austrian troops being sent to the French front for utilization in the German attack on the forts at Verdun is disclosed in a statement which the Italian Embassy at Washington has received from the Chief of the General Staff, as follows:

"When the operations against Verdun began the Italian General Staff decided to bring energetic pressure to bear upon their own front in order to prevent the Austrians sending troops to the French front. The plan was successfully carried out by means of continued attacks, which were begun on March 8 and which resulted in gains to us in nearly all sectors. About 400 prisoners, also machine guns and other arms and ammunition were captured.

"The Austrians hastily brought up reinforcements and endeavored to direct an offensive against Pal Piccolo and also in front of Gorizia. Italian troops, however, promptly counteratacked and succeeded in completely throwing the enemy back, capturing about 700 prisoners, including many officers, and quantities of arms, ammunition, and other war material.

"Soon after this Austrian aerial squadrons in several attacks endeavored to destroy Italian lines of communication and also to drop bombs on the unfortified cities of Ancona and Udine. But Italian anti-aerial artillery and airmen were able in five days to beat down eleven enemy aeroplanes. However, an Italian dirigible in a raid upon Austrian territory threw about 800 kilograms of explosives upon the railroad junction of Opcina, while six Caproni aeroplanes threw forty bombs on the station of Adelsburg, all returning safely."

Trenches Retaken by Italians.

ROME, April 13.—The War Office communication issued today says:

In the Ledro Valley the night of the 11th the enemy succeeded by a violent surprise attack in penetrating some of our trenches on Monte Sperone. On the night of the 12th, after intense artillery preparation, our troops counterattacked and after a sharp struggle succeeded in recapturing the trenches and making fresh progress on Monte Sperone.

In the Sugana Valley our infantry, in small but brilliant actions, made twenty-two prisoners, including two officers.

In the Plezzo basin the night of the 12th the enemy attacked our positions at Ravniiaz in great force. He was at first checked by our fire and afterwards repulsed by a counterattack. Another enemy attempt against Javorcek (Plezzo basin) suffered the same fate.

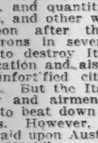
On the Carso our detachments approached enemy trenches between San Michele and San Martino and wrecked them by bombs and explosive tubes. Artillery duels continue along the whole front. Our guns have further seriously damaged Fort Lucerna and caused fires in the Caldonazzo zone, and scattered an enemy column near Lepouja, on the Isonzo.

BERLIN, April 13, (via Wireless to Sayville.)—The Austro-Hungarian Headquarters report issued today says:

The Italian artillery has been active with varying force at several places along the front. New combats have been engaged in on the Ponale road.

Want Morgenthau Back in Turkey.

Charles E. Riggs, editor of The Orient, the only paper published in the English language at Constantinople, arrived yesterday on the Scandinavian-American liner Frederik VIII. to visit his relatives at Germantown, Penn. With regard to conditions in Turkey, Mr. Riggs said that all was quiet on the Dardanelles and things were much better in Constantinople. "It would be a great blow to Turkey and the interests of the United States," he said, "if Ambassador Morgenthau should not return to Constantinople. It would be a calamity to send a New York politician to fill the post, which needs a man thoroughly conversant with the situation."



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CUTAWAYS — SILK HATS — CANES

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TO THE PUBLIC

We take this opportunity to express our thanks and appreciation to the men of the New York Fire and Police Departments and Insurance Patrol for their efficient and effective work in confining the recent fire in our building to a restricted area, thereby making it possible for us to be

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DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE AT FIFTIETH ST.

The Leading House in America Devoted Exclusively to Outfitting Young Men, Boys, Misses and Girls.

Important Days for Boys and Girls

These Fridays and Saturdays just before Easter are full of activity for boys and girls.

They have been provided for in the De Pinna establishment.

For a quarter of a century this house has been growing familiar with the Easter requirements of the younger members of the family.

De Pinna Tailored Topcoats for Boys

One recognizes at a glance the difference between a De Pinna appareled boy and the boy who is less correctly outfitted.

It is difficult to provide a Spring topcoat which a boy will like—but the De Pinna topcoat meets his unqualified approval.

It has sufficient lightness—is designed and finished with as much consideration for the boy's own preferences as is shown for men by their smartest tailors.

Regulation English reefer coats, correct in cut and made of imported materials.

Slip-on models, equally correct, and made of imported Spring mixtures selected because of their special adaptability and exclusiveness.

Several late models in covert cloths, homespuns and cheviots.

Boys' Spring Hats and Caps

Correct shapes, to go with every coat—stitched knockabout and soft felt hats, and the newest materials in English mushroom shapes.

Girls' Easter Coats

From the reefer style coat, in imported serges—the extreme of plain tailoring, recognizable at a glance for its correctness—to a choice from the latest imported models.

The dressy coat, for Easter morning service and a drive in the park, and the latest coat for street, school and the motor trip to the country.

An assortment more extensive than this house has ever before shown. In keeping with the general expansion in the new building.

Girls' Easter Hats

De Pinna Easter hats, specially designed for the various coats, and for the exacting requirements of girls of every age.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters to Young People

Fifth Ave. at Fiftieth St.

MAKE WAR TRAINING A PRINCETON COURSE

Faculty Will Let Military Instruction Count as Credit for a Diploma.

ELECTIVE FOR UPPER CLASS.

University Is Now In Line with Harvard, Minnesota, and Bowdoin and Williams Colleges.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 13.—Princeton University, by Faculty action, today joined Harvard University in making military instruction a part of the curriculum. Completion of the course, which is elective, will count as a credit toward obtaining a diploma.

This makes Princeton the fifth big university or college in the United States either to incorporate military training or instruction in the regular year of study, or to recommend one or the other as a voluntary feature in connection with student work. The others, excluding Harvard, are the University of Minnesota, Bowdoin College, and Williams College. Although Yale University has not been enrolled in the list, President Arthur T. Hadley of that institution formally committed himself as being in favor of military camps for students on Oct. 21, 1915.

The decision to add a class in military instruction to the course at Princeton was reached by the Board of Trustees at their regular meeting today. The action of the board had been expected, because of a speech delivered by President John Grier Hibben on Jan. 22, when he asserted that in the event of the United States becoming involved in war, young men who had not been prepared in the duties of military life would be "led to slaughter like cattle to the shambles." The course, as recommended by the Trustees, will supplant the present one, which is entirely optional. Following the meeting the board made the following announcement:

The board approves the establishment of an upper class elective course of one year duration to include the general discussion of military history, organization, and the theory of tactics and elementary strategy.

The Student Council of Harvard University declared in favor of a system of voluntary military training for students on Nov. 29, 1915, and on Dec. 9, 1915, President Abbott Lawrence Lowell added military science to the curriculum. It was provided that the course should include instruction by correspondence from the Government, supplemented by drills held at regular intervals. Twelve hundred students enrolled immediately, and the first drill was held on Jan. 3 last, under the immediate instruction of Captain Constant Cordier of the Fourth Infantry, U. S. A. Major Gen. Leonard Wood and Captain Halstead Dorey contribute by correspondence to the course.

Bowdoin College added military drill to the course of instruction at that school on Nov. 30, 1915. The course does not provide guns or uniforms for the students, but requires practice in infantry drill three times a week. Nov. 30, 1915, was the first time since 1882 that such training was offered at Bowdoin.

At the University of Minnesota all freshman students are required to take military drill on entering the institution.

Military training at Williams College was adopted as a regular feature on Oct. 23, 1915, at the request of the student body. Some of the students were in favor of making it a part of the curriculum, but to this the Faculty would not consent. An undergraduate battalion of 250 students was organized and a regular system of voluntary training was adopted. No credits for this instruction are given, however, and it is a feature maintained solely by the students.

One of the most interesting of the gifts to Princeton announced at the meeting of the Trustees yesterday was that of a small original pastel of President James Madison, who was graduated with the class of 1771. The portrait is unsigned, but is said to be undoubtedly by Sharpless. It was given by J. O. H. Pitney, Charles Scribner, M. Taylor Pyne, Charles A. Munn, and Charles W. McAlpin.

Alexander Van Rennselaer, whose term of office as Alumni Trustee will expire next June, was made a life member of the board.

Gifts amounting to $221,663.65 since the January meeting were announced. Of this amount, $157,062.50 was for the purpose of endowment and $64,601.15 for current expenses.

$294,843 TO SALVATIONISTS.

John Wanamaker Gives $10,000 to the $500,000 Fund.

At the fifth session of the daily campaign of the Salvation Army to raise $500,000 by noon tomorrow, which are being held at 50 Broad Street, it was announced that yesterday's contributions amounted to $42,019, making a total so far of $294,843.30.

Commander Evangeline Booth announced she had received a check for $10,000 from John Wanamaker with a message congratulating the army on its good work. Colonel William M. McIntyre brought in checks for $5,000 and Colonel A. Gifford collected a similar amount.

The biggest amount collected by the teams was $2,520 by Team 13 under Colonel John Allen, and $2,004 by Team 3 in charge of Colonel E. J. Parker. The Y. W. C. A. detail collected $2,286.

CHURCHILL AT BARNARD.

Author Says Pursuit of Wealth Is Not the Way to Happiness.

Winston Churchill, author of "The Inside of the Cup," told 450 young women students at Barnard College, Columbia University, yesterday that the God of Genesis was no longer adequate for the needs of mankind. Mr. Churchill, who took the place generally reserved for a minister at the regular bi-weekly chapel exercises, delivered an address on "Christianity and Democracy."

Mr. Churchill expressed the conviction that America had discovered that the pursuit of wealth was not the way to happiness. He explained religion as love that gave human beings dynamic power, and he asserted that what mankind needed was a fusion of life and religion that would give intelligent direction to emotional force.

"What is needed is a fusion of the intellect and the emotions," he said. Later Mr. Churchill said of democracy that it was "Government of God through men."

Adopts Preparedness Slogan.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 13.—"Mind your Ps and Qs" is the campaign slogan adopted by Charles A. Trimble, a Congressional candidate in this district. His battle cry is:

Preparedness—hence Peace;
Protection—hence Prosperity;
Quash Quixotism.

FERRARA GUILTY OF BAFF'S MURDER

Chauffeur, Facing Death in the Electric Chair, May Reveal Men Higher Up.

JURY IS OUT 80 MINUTES

Second Man Convicted of Poultry Merchant's Killing—Two More Yet to be Tried.

With the sobbing of his wife and sister in his ears, Frank Ferrara, the chauffeur who drove the Baff murder car, was led out of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday convicted of murder in the first degree. Although he had put up a stubborn defense at his trial, it took the jury only an hour and twenty minutes to reach a verdict. On April 20 he will be sentenced to the electric chair together with Giuseppe Arichiello, the young gunman who fired one of the shots when Barnet Baff was killed in the West Washington Market on Nov. 24, 1914.

Now that he is actually confronted with the death sentence Ferrara, who is the most intelligent of the four men arrested for the Baff killing, is expected to make revelations which will uncover the "men higher up" who contributed to the murder fund of $4,500. Two more men, alleged to have been members of the murder squad, remain to be tried. They are the brothers, Joseph and Antonio Zafarone, who acted as lookouts at the poultry market when Baff was lured out of his shop and killed.

Assistant District Attorney O'Malley, who prosecuted the Baff slayers, is convinced that Ferrara knows and can reveal the identity of the poultry merchants who procured Baff's murder in order to be rid of his competition. This was one of the grounds upon which Mr. O'Malley in his summing up yesterday urged that Ferrara be convicted.

"For a year and three months," said Mr. O'Malley, "the Baff case has been shrouded in mystery. Ferrara, who declares he was innocent of murderous purpose, never came out and told of his part in the affair, and never until after his arrest last January did he reveal even the identity of the gunmen whom he drove to the market.

The chauffeur received the verdict quietly, but as he was led back to the Tombs through the corridors of the courtroom, he came into the full gaze of his wife and his sister, Rosa, both of whom cried aloud in anguish and stretched out their arms to touch him. Both women collapsed and had to be carried out of the courthouse.

Ferrara is 29 years old and has three children.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue 46th and 47th Sts.

The FRENCH SALONS
4TH FLOOR
are now prepared to execute orders for Tailleur Suits Gowns Wraps Blouses & Millinery from imported models—in time for Easter and Post Lenten Affairs

J. M. Gidding & Co.

also direct attention to the extensive collection of Fashionable Apparel which their work rooms have made up for Immediate Selection

Smart Spring Suits and Topcoats for Men

At Our 49th Street Store and Our 42nd Street Store

The finest fabrics, the best tailoring, the newest models and just a little bit more style, individuality and real distinction than you will find in any other clothing, similarly priced.

Suits & Topcoats for Men

Oxford, Green and Heather mixture knitted fabrics in quarter silk-lined Topcoats with Patch Pockets; smart form-fitting Coats of gray, brown and Blue, with velvet or self collars; SUITS of gray and blue flannels, cheviots and homespuns; with skeleton lined coats and vests.

At $15.00

Special Suits & Topcoats

IN SUITS—Smart fancy cheviots, worsted stripes, checks and pin-stripes, and a most unusual lot of gray, brown, blue and green flannels, with quarter silk-lined, single or double breasted Coats, patch pockets or slant and skeleton silk-back vest.
IN TOPCOATS—Some especially good Oxford Vicunas full silk lined and silk faced to the edge of the lapels.

At $22.00

Boys' Easter Suits and Topcoats, $5.00 to $15.00

In a wide and very choice variety of new Spring patterns and models; sizes 7 to 16—A new department with new up-to-the-minute clothes.

Brill Brothers

BROADWAY AT 49TH STREET
And Our New Store—1456 BROADWAY AT 42ND ST.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

unlike most parts of New York City is not a mixtur of good and bad districts. It is a uniformly high class section in which the character of buildings already erected—well built, five story apartments—indicates a development that will place Jackson Heights among the city's best and most attractive residential districts.

Send for Descriptive Folder of New Apartments.

THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION
Bridge Plaza, L. I. City, N. Y.

Smoke a couple at our expense

Simply clip this ad to your business card or heading—name your dealer and mail to us *to-day*. Two La Munas will go forward without delay.

LA MUNA
"The Mild Havana with the Quality Snap"

Harmless Comforting Sweet and Fragrant
10c
STRAIGHT (Monopole) Also 2 for 25c Ask Dealer

Spanish hand workmanship — finest Havana filler, age mellowed.
GANS BROTHERS MAKERS
"William the Fourth."
417 E. 76th St., N. Y.

—your Sure to want MORE

SUPERB OFFICES.

Select your office in the Times Building, Times Square, where are located bankers and brokers, lawyers, physicians, dentists, and a host of business and professional men who appreciate the fact that the trend toward Broadway and Forty-second Street will be continued for years—especially when the Subway is completed. Floor space from 1,000 square feet up and single rooms vacant. Renting agent in building, Room 406. Telephone 1,000 Bryant.—Advt.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Continuing today—Important Exhibition and Sale of

Imported Silk Neckwear at $1.35

In six designs and 35 colors

By placing an unusually large order with a Swiss manufacturer of neckwear silk, who usually sells to exclusive Fifth Avenue haberdashers, we secured these Scarfs at the lowest price ever accepted by this manufacturer.

These are the Scarfs that are on sale today. At $1.35—the greatest neckwear value we have ever offered.

Continuing today and tomorrow

Sale of Men's Shoes at $3.95

High Shoes and Oxfords for Spring and Summer wear.

Correct in every detail. In mahogany, tan Russia, gun metal and kidskin, fitted with the improved Saks elastic heel.

In all sizes and widths, every shoe taken from our regular stock.

For today and tomorrow

Men's White Cotton Ribbed Union Suits at 85c

Regular stock price, $1.00

In just the right weight for Spring and Summer wear. Perfect fitting and made with the well-known perfected closed crotch.

Men who are accustomed to pay more, find

Saks Suits at $20

the equal of suits at higher prices elsewhere.

¶ *The reason is not far to seek.*

¶ As manufacturing retailers we put back into our clothes that profit which, in most other clothes, goes into the middleman's pocket.

¶ In other words, the purchase price of a Saks Suit represents first cost, plus a fair profit, and is not the ass in the fable with two men on its back.

And that fact is most evident in a Saks Suit at $20

¶ At this popular figure Saks Suits exhibit a quality of tailoring and a felicity of design such as are neither comprehended nor attempted in other clothes at the same price—and the range of fabrics and models is as cosmopolitan as the city they are made in.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

This Afternoon at 2:30 o'Clock
and To-morrow (Sat.) Afternoon at the same hour
At The American Art Galleries
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH
The Edward Wassermann Collection
of
Beautiful Old Chinese Porcelains
Jades, Enamels, Fine Old Japanese Lacquers and other Cabinet Specimens
ON FREE VIEW TO-DAY FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL NOON ONLY
The sale will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY of
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers
Madison Sq. South, Entrance 6 E. 23d Street, New York.

TO-NIGHT, PROMPTLY AT 8:
In the Grand Ball Room of the Plaza
Fifth Avenue, 58th to 59th Street
(Admission by card to be had free of the managers.)
The Andrew Freedman Collection of
Valuable Modern Paintings
BY FOREIGN AND AMERICAN MASTERS
TO BE SOLD AT UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC SALE
By direction of Walter G. Oakman, Samuel Untermyer and The Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Executors.
ON FREE VIEW TO-DAY, 9 A. M. UNTIL NOON ONLY
AT THE AMERICAN ART GALLERIES
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH
The sale will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY of
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers
Madison Sq. South, Entrance 6 E. 23d Street, New York.

James McCutcheon & Co.
5th Avenue, 33d & 34th Streets

Men's Wear for Easter

Special attention is directed to our new stock of merchandise for Spring and Summer wear.

Cravats—Exceptionally good selections of Crepes, Foulards, Mogadores and Brocaded effects, made into open end four-in-hands, at 50c., $1.00, $1.50 to $2.50 each.

String Ties—50c., 75c. and $1.00 each.

Gloves for all occasions—$1.50 up.

Collars in leading shapes at $1.50 and $2.75 per doz.

Silk Shirts—Choice colorings with heavy Satin stripes at $5.50 each; in extra heavy Silk, White and fancy colors, at $6.50 each.

Hosiery—Half hose, Black, White and fancy Lisles—25c., 50c. to $1.50 a pair; Black, White and plain colors in all Silk—50c., $1.00, $1.50 to $2.50 a pair.

Underwear—Complete assortment of Athletic Underwear from 50c. to $3.50 per Garment; Union Suits in the most popular makes—$1.00 per Suit up.

Bath Robes are shown in Pongee, Striped Washable Silks, Fancy Silk Crepes, Foulards, Flannels, Poplins and Turkish Toweling at moderate prices.

Pajamas—Pongee and plain color Silks at $5.00 per suit; fancy striped Silk at $8.50, $10.50 and $18.50 per Suit; mercerized Fabrics at $1.00, $1.50 to $4.50 per Suit.

Special Note—In addition to the McCutcheon label Shirt we have a complete assortment of the Manhattan Shirt, with soft French or laundered cuffs, at $1.50, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00 each.

Reg. Trade Mark

Gimbels
Broadway and 33d Street

Spring Here—Easter Near
and We're Offering More Than Ordinary Values in
Men's Spring Suits and Overcoats
at
$17.50
and $25

THE large assortment of patterns and effects from which you may choose assures a becoming, pleasing and distinctive selection.

The models are correct, carefully cut and tailored, making certain a stylish, perfect fitting garment.

Back of all this stands the GIMBEL guarantee of quality, service and satisfaction, and the buying power of the great "Three-Store" organization.

Newest Styles
Newest Colors

including the plain blue, green, gray, brown and fancy mixtures.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

LOUDEN A BIGAMIST, JURY QUICKLY FINDS

Count Gave False Record to Court on His Pedigree.

2 WIVES APPEAR IN COURT

Accused Tells Federal Agents Passport Story Implicating von Papen and von Kleist.

It took a jury only ten minutes to convict "Count" Max Lynar Louden of bigamy before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions yesterday. Following his conviction it developed that Louden gave to the court a false record of his life when he made the plea of guilty which he subsequently withdrew. Judge Rosalsky commented on the fact in thanking the jury for its verdict.

"You made no mistake in convicting this man," said Judge Rosalsky. "Previous to his trial he pleaded guilty to the indictment."

Assistant District Attorney Minton, who prosecuted the case, was then asked to point out wherein the pedigree which Louden gave to the court when he pleaded guilty was false. Mr. Minto said Louden lied when he swore that he was a native American, because the records now in possession of the District Attorney showed that he was born in Germany and naturalized here in 1894. Louden also swore that he had never been convicted before, whereas it has been discovered that he was convicted of forgery in Germany and spent three years in prison there.

According to Mr. Minton the escapade in Germany occurred after Louden had deserted from the United States Army, in 1896. At that time he was a private stationed at Fort Wadsworth. He fled this country because of an indictment in Brooklyn charging him with forging money orders.

According to what the Federal agents learned of his career in Germany he escaped from the German prison, being assisted by the wife of a warden.

Aside from the two wives who were produced in court at the bigamy trial, Rose O'Brien of Albion, N. Y., and Amelia Wendt of Poughkeepsie, "Count" Louden is alleged to have made several other attachments. Agents of the Department of Justice believe that he has been married not fewer than five times. Even since his indictment for bigamy, the District Attorney's office hears, Louden made another proposal of marriage to a woman in Chicago, and tried to interest her in some of his alleged inventions.

Louden's defense was brief. It consisted of the testimony of one witness, Otto Albers, a friend, who said that in 1912, before Louden's marriage to Rose O'Brien, he, Albers, went to Poughkeepsie to discover whether Amelia Wendt was still living. Albers said he could find no trace of her. He reported that to Louden, and the "Count" decided that she was dead and that he was free to marry again.

In opposition to Albers's testimony, Assistant District Attorney Minton put Max Muller, a clergyman of Poughkeepsie, on the stand. He said that in September, 1912, Louden asked him whether Amelia Wendt, whom he had deserted twenty years before, was still alive. The clergyman replied: "She is. Why don't you go and see her?"

According to Amelia Wendt's testimony, during all the twenty years she never moved from the block in Poughkeepsie on which she lived with Louden before he disappeared.

Louden was remanded to the Tombs for sentence next Friday.

According to Joseph A. Baker, and Albert G. Adams, agents of the Department of Justice, Louden, since his indictment, has tried to explain to the Federal authorities the matter of the passports which he was alleged to have obtained by fraud.

He said he had sought the passport which caused Federal agents to suspect him of being a spy, so that his present wife, Laila Florence Jansen, could carry to the German Government a letter from Captain von Papen. According to Louden, this letter was given to him by Captain Charles von Kleist, who was arrested on Thursday in connection with the plot to set fire to ships carrying munitions to the Allies. Federal agents have been unable to verify that story.

INTERVENTION FEAR IN CHINA

Government Appeals to Rebels for Peace to Prevent Foreign Invasion.

PEKING, April 13.—Telegrams were dispatched by the Chinese Government today to the revolutionary leaders urging that hostilities be brought to an end in order to prevent foreign intervention.

Chinese newspapers express alarm concerning the reported Russo-Japanese treaty which is said to grant to Japan control in Far Eastern affairs. The journals say that Russia's need of war materials doubtless brought about the reported agreement.

TOKIO, Japan, April 13.—The revolution in China is causing some disquietude in Japan, where the opinion is held that it will be difficult for Yuan Shih-kai to retain the presidency. In well-informed circles, both Japanese and foreign, military intervention by Japan is regarded as extremely improbable unless the lives and interests of Japanese subjects should be imperiled. Should intervention become necessary Japan presumably would act on the behalf of her allies, on account of the fact that they are occupied by the war.

Women In Welfare League.

OSSINING, N. Y., April 13.—Mrs. George W. Kirchwey, wife of the Warden of Sing Sing Prison, and her two daughters have been made honorary members of the Mutual Welfare League by a unanimous vote of its "parliament." Honorary membership has heretofore been conferred upon Adolph Lewisohn and other prominent prison reformers, but it is an innovation to include women.

ADVERTISEMENT.

This Simple Rule Soon Rebuilds a Worn-Out Stomach

It really is unnecessary to dose yourself with artificial digestives or to live on a miserable nursery diet. If you will observe one easy rule you can eat the hearty, nourishing foods that your appetite craves and your body needs. That rule is simply to sip with each meal a glass or two of refreshing Man-a-cea Water. It is a non-laxative mineral table water, possessing medicinal qualities that promptly overcome impaired digestion, fermentation, acidity, catarrhal conditions, distress after eating and other stomach disorders. Sold by all druggists and leading grocers.

ADVERTISEMENT.

"Sanitol" Week April 16th

OPPOSE ARMOR PLATE BILL.

Republican Members of House Committee Against a "Manufacturing Navy."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Contending that it is more essential at this time to provide a "fighting navy" than a "manufacturing navy," six Republican members of the House Committee on Naval Affairs filed a minority report today on the Administration bill to spend $11,000,000 for a Government armor plate plant. The minority report says that the forthcoming Naval Appropriation bill will undoubtedly carry more than $200,000,000, and the additional $11,000,000, proposed under the Armor Plate bill, should be used for increase of the navy.

The six Republican members—Representatives Butler of Pennsylvania, Roberts of Massachusetts, Browning of New Jersey, Farr of Pennsylvania, Kelly of Michigan and Mudd of Maryland—advocate the adoption of the so-called Butler amendment to the Armor Plate bill. This provides that the Navy Department shall construct an armor plate plant, but that its actual construction shall not be undertaken if agreement can be reached with the private manufacturers of armor plate on the price of that product, after the Federal Trade Commission shall have reported on a fair price for armor plate.

After tracing the organization of the Bethlehem, Carnegie, and Midvale Companies, now engaged in making armor plate and with an aggregate capacity of 32,000 tons, the report says that these companies engaged in the manufacture at the invitation of the Government some years ago. The report continues:

"It must be borne in mind in considering the armor plate business that armor plate plants cannot be used for any other purpose than the manufacture of armor, and that the Government itself is the only customer. When the Government's orders are filled these plants must shut down."

HALF MILLION FOR MILITIA.

Legislature Provides for Its Quick Mobilization in War.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 13.—The Kincaid bill appropriating $500,000 for the mobilization of the National Guard in case of war was passed by both the Senate and Assembly today and now goes to the Governor.

The appropriation is intended to obviate the necessity of calling a special session of the Legislature should the State militia be called out by the President. The appropriation was made at the request of the Adjutant General.

Confirms Charities Board Nominees.

ALBANY, April 13.—The Senate today confirmed unanimously Governor Whitman's nominations of George J. Gillespie and Victor F. Ridder as members of the State Board of Charities.

WHEELER TO SURRENDER.

Broker Expected to Give Bond for Alimony Payment Today.

Albert Gallatin Wheeler, Jr., again foiled the efforts of Deputy Sheriff Browner to arrest him yesterday. Whether he remained in the seclusion of the Union League Club or got away from that retreat and took refuge in one of his other clubs could not be learned. Browner was sure he did not get away because the club was under more or less strict surveillance during the whole time.

Mrs. Claudia Carlstedt Wheeler, who wants him to pay her $3,600 back alimony and put up some guarantee that he will not again relapse into a condition of non-payment, was reported to be improving from her attack of nervous prostration.

J. J. Goldstein, her counsel, said last night that Mr. Wheeler's father had arrived here from Chicago to aid his son. "Mr. Wheeler the elder," said Mr. Goldstein, "imediately conferred with his lawyers, Krauthoff, Harmon & Mathewson of 55 Wall Street, and then word was sent to the Sheriff's office that Mr. Wheeler would surrender himself tomorrow. It was said that he would give himself up at once, but he wanted to be sure of having time enough to furnish $7,500 bail and not run the risk of spending any time in Ludlow Street Jail."

STETSON HATS

Dealers Are Making Special Easter Showings of These Quality Hats

YOU can readily understand why the Easter Season is so pronouncedly a *Stetson* Season. On no day do the Style and Quality of a Stetson score more surely than on Easter Sunday.

In Soft Stetsons, the "*Mystic*," the "*Lawnton*" and the "*Pacemaker*" are notable.

In Stiff Hats you will like the Stetson *Comfort* Derby, with the new Stetson *comfort feature*, that makes a stiff hat as comfortable as a soft one, no "breaking-in" or "conforming".

And for Summery weather, there is the *Tissue-Weight* — a *wonderfully light* Soft Stetson, exceedingly cool and comfortable.

The Leading Hatters in the City are Stetson Dealers

JOHN B. STETSON COMPANY, Philadelphia

The Work of a Lifetime

WARD'S TIP-TOP BREAD

was not brought to its present standard of perfection in a day. A lifetime of bread making experience, years of scientific investigation and experiment, and the expenditure of vast sums of money have all had a share in making TIP-TOP BREAD the perfect food it is today.

WARD manufacturing and delivery methods make TIP-TOP a clean loaf—the use of high grade flour and other food materials make TIP-TOP a quality loaf, and the WARD scientific process of bread making guarantees it pure and healthful.

TIP-TOP BREAD is a loaf which offers maximum food value for minimum cost. It is an every meal standby for every member of the family, as nourishing and body-building as it is delicious and palatable. You can buy it with confidence, serve it with satisfaction and eat it with pleasure.

Made and Wrapped Untouched By Human Hands

Buy It from Your Grocer Today

THE MANHATTAN STORAGE & WAREHOUSE Co

Safe Deposit Boxes Silver Vaults

TRUSTEES

ADRIAN ISELIN C. O'D. ISELIN R. FULTON CUTTING
T. L. WELLS ERNEST ISELIN

Lexington Ave. and 42d Street, Murray Hill 4593 —Telephone— Seventh Ave. and 52d Street, Circle 1702

PHILIP MORRIS

"The LITTLE BROWN BOX"

PLAIN END CORK TIP

HIGHEST GRADE TURKISH CIGARETTES

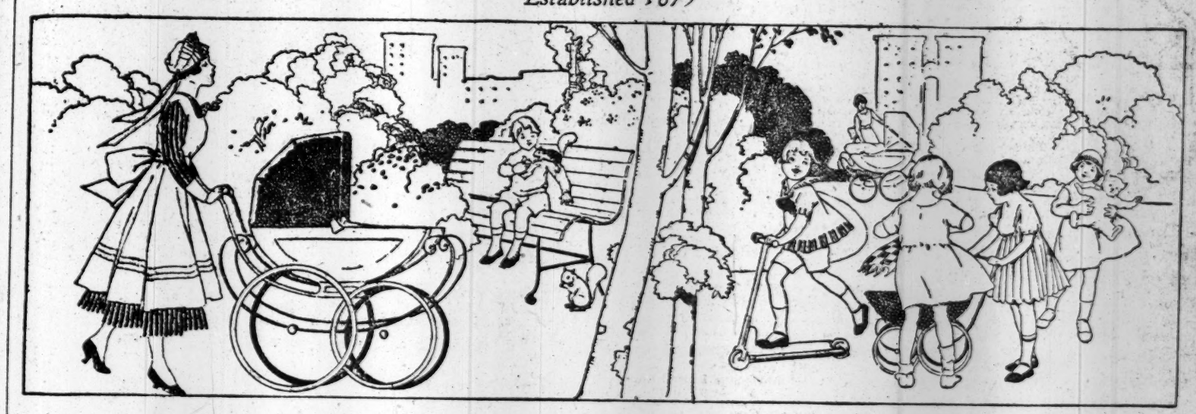
18 Faubourg Poissoniere, Paris

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street, New York.

Established 1879

6 Falcon St., E. C., London



We've Banished the Awkward Age!

Between the Perambulator and the Début

The very first things you ever wore in your life probably came from Best's.

They were fine, carefully made, irresistibly charming little things; the perfect products of a specialty shop that knew baby needs and still knows them better than any other store: Best's "Liliputian Bazaar."

Mother was mighty proud of you then. But a time soon came when baby garments gave place to original little dresses from the children's departments at Best's—all with that fetching Best air of artistic, sweet simplicity.

And then you grew and *grew*, and all of a sudden you found yourself fourteen—and a "problem." Remember how you "stuck out" at unexpected places, how your skirts never seemed to "reach," how everything seemed too short or too long, and how none of your perfectly good clothes looked *right?* That was the beginning of the Awkward Age—and it ended the minute your mother brought her "problem" to Best's.

It was just a matter of knowing! And Best's was the first to find out *how*—to achieve the transformation that made the Awkward Age the *lovely age*.

And oh, the time of your *debut!* Years ago or yesterday, you will never forget the thrill of delight when you saw the fairy vision of the frock that was to be yours—a Best frock that was a triumph of artistic imagination.

So we grew up together, and you found Best's helpful at every stage of your growth. We helped you when you were a baby to be pretty and sweet-tempered. We helped you past the trying, awkward place where a young girl's pride is so often wrecked. We helped in the triumph of your *debut*—and our experience fits us to help you in your social success, when you are grown to full womanhood, too.

Copyright by Best & Co., 1916.

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

ACCIDENTAL CHOICE

An accidental choice is dangerous on the face of it, for the choice which begins with an accident may very readily end the same way.

Personally, we don't recall that we ever have been an accidental choice since we have been in business—most Owners have selected us precisely because they wished to avoid any accident of judgment.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

BUY LONGACRE THEATRE.

H. H. Frazee and G. M. Anderson to Take Possession on Aug. 1.

H. H. Frazee and G. M. Anderson have purchased the Longacre Theatre property in West Forty-eighth Street from Graf, Pincus & Goldstone, the company which has owned and operated the theatre since last September. Mr. Frazee was the original tenant of the Longacre, and when the new owners take possession Aug. 1 Mr. Frazee will manage the theatre, using it as a producing house. Mr. Anderson's interest is in the nature of a real estate investment.

Mr. Anderson is known to motion picture followers os "Broncho Billy" Anderson. He was one of the partners in the Essanay Film Company until a few months ago, when George K. Spoor purchased his interest. Mr. Anderson announced yesterday that as soon as the present chaotic conditions in the film industry subsided he would establish a new motion picture manufacturing company, with headquarters in New York.

VAUGHAN'S
Central Park
Lawn Grass Seed

Sow now Vaughan's "Central Park" and "Columbian" (for shade), originated by us; have been sold on their merits for more than thirty years in and about New York. **They are the best permanent mixtures: making a close, velvety turf; no foul seeds; no weeds; sure to grow.**

Prices: **25 lbs., $6.45; 15 lbs., $3.95; 5 lbs., $1.35; per lb., 30c.**

Orders of $2.00 and over prepaid.

Vaughan's Catalogue 160 Pages FREE

Vaughan's Seed Store
THIRTY NINTH YEAR
Barclay St., cor. Church St.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SANATIVE SHAVING

Assisted in case of pimples, redness and roughness by light touches of Cuticura Ointment. This means up-to-date shaving for sensitive skins. No slimy mug. No germs. No waste of time or money.

With CUTICURA SOAP

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. S, Boston." Sold everywhere.

Waltham Bracelet Watch $7.50

Full 7 Jewel Waltham Movement with 20-year Gold Filled Case and Extension Bracelet. Works and Case are covered by our full guarantee.

This watch retails throughout the country for $15.00. No C. O. D. or mail orders filled. *You must see this watch to appreciate the wonderful bargain offered.*

ARNOLD & CO.,
JEWELERS. EST. 1899.
448 Fifth Ave., near 39th St.
SPECIAL VALUES IN DIAMONDS.

ADVERTISEMENT.

"Sanitol" Week April 16th

CHICAGO LIMITED
Leave New York 2 P.M. Arrive Chicago 2 P.M.
Via Lackawanna-Michigan Central.

Lackawanna Railroad

All steel, electric lighted sleepers.

Ticket Offices:
Broadway
Cor. Wall St. Cor. 28th St.
Cor. Park Pl. Cor. 42d St.
Brooklyn—505 Fulton St.

INSTRUCTION.

LEARN TO CONCENTRATE

50 Regents counts in a single examination by a boy of 15; 37 Regents counts in one examination by a boy of 15; these are some of the results of the January examinations by students who have taken our 3 months' course in concentration.

The course may be taken by adults individually or in classes.

The Clark School for Concentration
959 W. 75th St. Tel. 744 Col.

DESIGNING, dressmaking, millinery taught; day and evening classes; visitors welcome; catalogues sent. McDowell Dressmaking and Millinery School, 25 West 35th St.

INSTRUCTION—Swimming.

Dalton Swimming School
302-10 W. 59th (Col. Circle). Booklet E.

STONE CRITICISES BIG ARMY PROGRAM

'Wild Extravagance,' He Styles It in a Speech Urging More Attention to the Navy.

SEES ENGLAND LIKELIER FOE

But He Assails German Militarism Also—Borah Also Speaks for a Larger Navy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Senator Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and President Wilson's close adviser in the Senate, caused a sensation today when he criticised the administration's army increase program as "wild extravagance," though he did not mention the President by name. More surprise was caused by his talk because it came on the day the German note was published.

Mr. Stone indicated that he thought Great Britain, with her navy, the more serious possible enemy of the United States than Germany, and urged the creation of a larger navy, rather than a large army. Nevertheless he criticised equally British "navalism" and German militarism.

Senator Stone was followed by Senator Borah, Republican, who agreed with Mr. Stone in believing more importance should be attached to increasing our navy than our army. Mr. Borah, however, favors extending military instruction in schools and colleges so that in time of danger the army can be increased by conscription of men already trained.

"Of late a great deal has been said about militarism in Germany and navalism in Great Britain," said Mr. Stone in his speech. "I look with the utmost disapprobation, amounting to abhorrence, upon both German militarism and English navalism. I couple them because they are two things of the same kind.

Sees Britain as More Likely Foe.

"I cannot escape the conviction that both have been equally guilty of offense against the peace and well being of mankind. Not long ago there was a world movement for disarmament. Germany stood in the way of military disarmament and England in the way of naval disarmament. These two great European nations pointed at each other and each sought to justify its policy because of the attitude of the other. And nothing was accomplished.

"But as a Senator and a citizen of the United States, I must view these German and British programmes from two viewpoints; first from their national standpoints, and secondly from the standpoint of the interests of the United States. However I may regard the German military programme, it is something in which we are only distantly interested.

"The people of the United States are less concerned about the military programme of European nations than about their naval programmes. We are separated by thousands of miles by sea from Europe, and there are other considerations that minimize the possibility of danger to us from that source. But the seas that wash the shores of Europe also wash the shores of the United States. A European power sufficiently strong to be supreme on the seas is of greater possible danger to our welfare, whether in times of war or peace, than any mere military power, however formidable, thousands of miles away. The navy of Great Britain is the most potential force opposing Germany—more potential, indeed, than all her armies.

"If we could be assured of a permanent peace with all these great powers we could then well afford to regard their military and naval policies more from an academic standpoint. But contemplating the possibility of war and the possible influence of these establishments on our industrial life, we have greater reason to dread a world dominance by a single power over the seas than we would have to dread a mere military establishment of any country far away, however stupendous.

"While I look upon military supremacy of any European power with the greatest aversion, we of America would have no particular reason to dread it; but a supreme dominance of the seas by a single power comes immediately home to us.

A Question About Mexico.

"Does the Senator consider that our relations with Mexico are entirely satisfactory?" interposed Senator Warren of Wyoming, "and that if unpleasant occurrences should follow, we'd have a sufficient army to properly care for our country and our citizens in that country?"

"Of course," replied Mr. Stone, "our relations with Mexico are not satisfactory. They never can be until a stable Government is established there. Within a very brief time we could get far more men than we would need for any emergency that might arise in that direction."

"We talk of spending something like $400,000,000 on military preparedness within the next five years," Mr. Stone said. "To my thinking that would be wild extravagance without any possible corresponding public benefit."

The war that this country needed to prepare against, Mr. Stone said, was the commercial war on the seas that would follow peace.

"I do not know what the outcome of the struggle in Europe will be," he said, "but if the Germanic powers are crushed Great Britain, commercially speaking, will dominate the seas more than ever before. Those of you who have kept track of the commercial conferences being held between the Entente Allies should pause to inquire where our manufacturers, merchants, and producers would find themselves if Great Britain should undertake to recoup her war losses and rebuild her shattered fortunes by taking control of the world's commerce.

"On the other hand, should the Germanic powers come forth as victors, our situation would be relatively the same. If, in the end, there should be a draw, would it not follow that there would be a sufficient mutuality of interest in dealing with commercial questions so as to recuperate and rebuild at the expense of neutrals, especially the United States?"

Borah for Navy Defense First.

Senator Borah championed the navy, not only as the first line, but also as the last line of national defense.

"If we would strengthen our navy," he said, "the American people would accept the preparedness program with more confidence than they will a large military program.

"I would take out of the pending bill the volunteer army and the National Guard, and put the millions to be expended for those purposes into military education in the schools, colleges, and universities of the country or add it to the appropriations for extending the navy."

HOUSE WILL CITE MARSHALL

Contempt Charge Must Be Faced by District Attorney.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—It became practically certain today that District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall of New York would be cited to appear before the bar of the House for contempt. It is expected that the House will adopt tomorrow a report from a select committee recommending such action, and the arraignment of Mr. Marshall will be had within the next few days unless he shall appeal to the Federal courts.

The House select committee—Representatives Moon of Tennessee, Crisp of Georgia, Garner of Texas, Lenroot of Wisconsin, and Sterling of Illinois—reached a unanimous agreement today that Mr. Marshall was in contempt of the House because of his severe criticisms of a judiciary sub-committee named to investigate impeachment charges against Mr. Marshall.

Although details of the select committee's report were withheld, it is understood that it will not go into the question of punishing Mr. Marshall, and this matter will be left to the House itself. It was authoritatively stated that the degree of punishment proposed will depend largely upon the District Attorney's attitude when he is arraigned.

It was intimated that if Mr. Marshall should make a public apology to the House he might escape with a mild reprimand. If the District Attorney is defiant, it was hinted, the punishment proposed may be more drastic.

NAVY INADEQUATE, SPEAKERS DECLARE

League Is Told General Staff, Defense Commission, and Men Are Needed.

FIXES BLAME FOR SHORTAGE

F. D. Roosevelt Says It Is Not Fault of the Wilson Administration.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—A national defense commission, a navy general staff, and an immediate increase in the navy were demanded in resolutions adopted here today at the final meeting of the annual convention of the Navy League of the United States. Officers of the league were instructed to urge Congress to enact the necessary legislation.

"In our opinion," read the resolutions, "the navy is entirely inadequate in strength, not only in ships and in personnel, but in many other essentials, to defend us properly against aggression, and this unhappy condition will of necessity continue until we adopt some well-considered and enduring policy."

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, defended the navy against criticism from those who, he said, were trying to gain personal or political profit. Shortage of personnel, he declared, did not arise with the present Administration.

"When the fleet went around the world," said Mr. Roosevelt, "it was necessary in order to commission all the sixteen battleships and the few auxiliaries to strip many other vessels and to borrow men from shore stations. Again in 1912, when President Taft reviewed the so-called 'great mobilization' in New York Harbor, a surprisingly large number of ships were in bad physical condition and a great number short of officers and men. It was only by use of the naval militia and by the authorization, under doubtful legality, of short-term enlistments that the quota was as large as it was. The public at that time believed all was well with the navy."

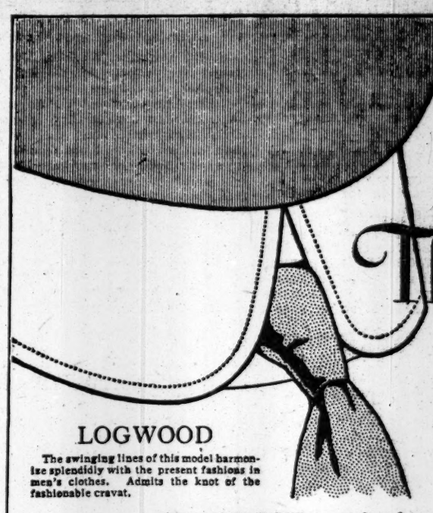
No navy, though, in time of peace ever has been maintained on a complete war footing, said Mr. Roosevelt, and all nations have kept ships in reserve. He thought the 15,000 additional men recommended by the General Board and by Secretary Daniels was the maximum number that could be enlisted this year.

Mr. Roosevelt branded as false reports that the reason the navy was undermanned was because the department could not get men to enlist. "Not only are we accepting only one man out of six who apply," said he, "but for almost the first time in our history we have maintained the legal limit day and night for the last two years. Eighty-five per cent. of the men whose enlistment terms expire are re-enlisting—the highest percentage in the navy's history."

To the lack of a general naval staff was attributed unpreparedness of the navy and its want of battle efficiency by E. K. Roden of Scranton, Penn., in an address before the league. He was discussing the subject: "Why we need a navy general staff."

Other speakers were Dr. Alexander Graham Bell on "Preparedness for Aerial Defense," and Lawrence Y. Spear, who gave an illustrated lecture on the submarine.

Aeroplanes are the aircraft of the future, said Dr. Bell, on account of their greater speed and other advantages. The United States, he thought, should build a great fleet to carry mails. Dirigibles should not be neglected, he declared, and added that if the army had possessed a machine of this type it could have carried rations for 10,000 men in Mexico at a cost less than by motor train.



The Best Style is your Style

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The swinging lines of this model harmonize splendidly with the present fashions in men's clothes. Admits the knot of the fashionable cravat.

TRUE style is part Fashion and part Adaptation. For not every collar-style can become every man. The problem is: Find a collar-style which becomes *you*. That is *your* best style.

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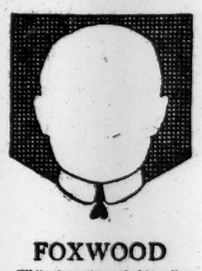
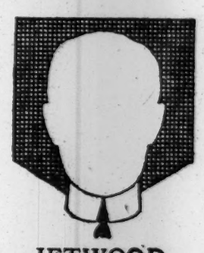


FOXWOOD
While the points of this collar measure 2 inches, the neckband tapers to one inch in front. Medium-height appearance plus extreme comfort for the full face.



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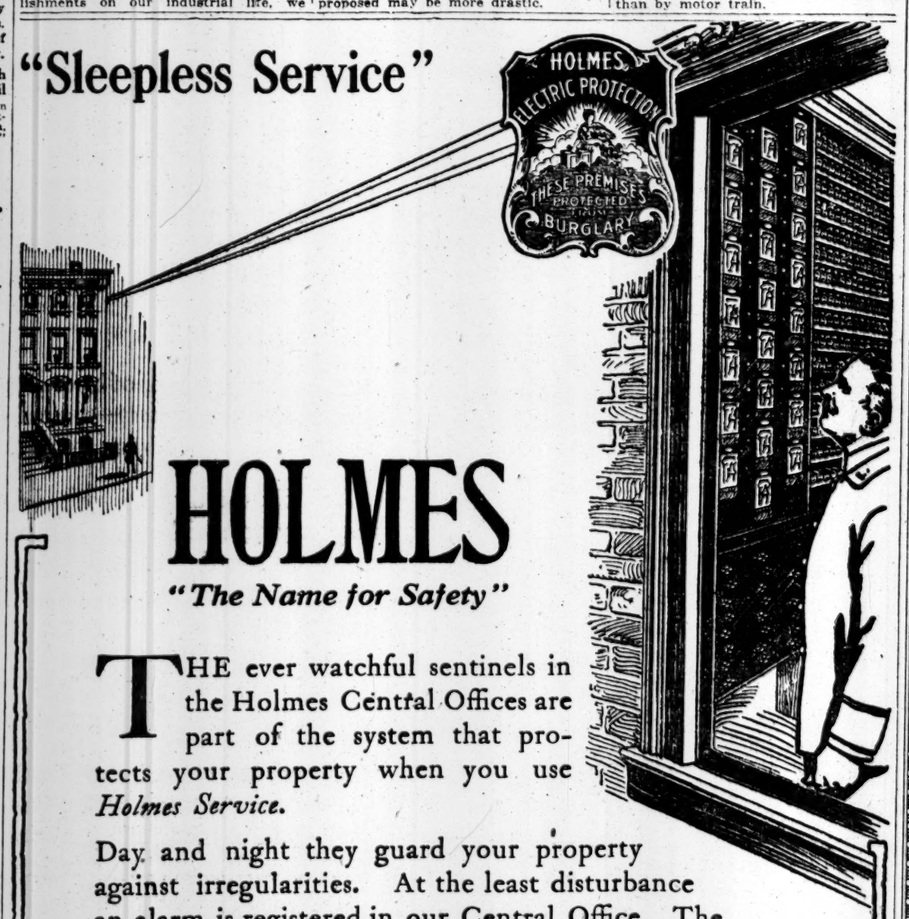

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MORGAN SELLS MORE GREAT COLLECTIONS

Duveens Pay About $4,000,000 for Bronzes, Limoges Enamels and Majolica Ware.

WORK OF MANY MASTERS

Treasures to be Removed from the Metropolitan Museum of Art on May 1.

J. P. Morgan yesterday sold to Duveen Brothers three great collections gathered by his father, the late J. Pierpont Morgan, the first of Renaissance bronzes, the second of Limoges enamels, and a third consisting of majolica ware, for a total price said to be between $3,500,000 and $4,000,000.

They are in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, where they have been on exhibition for the last three years, and on May 1 they are to be removed by the new owners.

These noted objects of art had been the subject of negotiations for the last few months. Although from neither of the principals could the exact terms of sale be obtained, well-informed sources gave the sum mentioned as the approximate price of the collections.

There are 500 examples in all, of which 150 are bronzes, 200 enamels and the balance majolica. Dr. Wilhelm Bode, the eminent German art authority, who wrote the catalogue of the bronzes for Mr. Morgan, declares that the collection is the "most comprehensive and undoubtedly the most important to be found in private possession." Other experts have said as much for the Limoges enamels. The bronzes and the enamels were assembled in the last twelve years of the life of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, while the majolica collection was accumulated in seven years.

Bronzes by Great Masters.

The collection of bronzes of the Italian Renaissance consists largely of statuettes, the tallest of which are about two feet in height. They are shown in an entire room at the Metropolitan. This group represents the highest achievements of the skill of the sculptors of the Italian Renaissance.

The quest for the bronzes was begun by the late connoisseur at a time when it was believed that they had practically disappeared from the market. The collection represents many smaller collections, such as those of Spitzer, Barberini, Rodolphe Kann, Bordini, Hainauer, Lichtenstein, Pfungst, Mannheim, Prince Sarracini, and Count Cambaceres. The examples are by such masters as Verrochio, Poliajuolo, Bertoldo, Bellano, Sant Agata, Michelangelo, Cellini, Bolgna, and Adrian de Vries.

Although the feature of the collection is the figures, it also includes many small objects of charming design and of artistic importance, such as medals, caskets, plaquettes, candlesticks, lamps, inkstande, and other objects. All reveal the perfection which had been attained at that period in the art of bronze casting, when the City of Florence rang with the fame of the casting of the Perseus by the great Cellini. One of the earliest works in the collection of bronzes is the equestrian figure by Suardi, which is said to have been cast about 1450.

Pollajuolo's Hercules.

A gem is the figure of Hercules by Pollajuolo, who excelled in the modeling of male figures. Although it represents a personage of massive frame, this wonderful work is only seventeen and one-half inches in height. Another figure by the same sculptor is that of Marsyas defeated by Apollo. Another representation of the same subject is from the atelier of Bellano. The collection also comprises many small bronzes by Riccio, a pupil of Bellano. An important example of his work is the Susanna, showing the lovely woman of the tradition springing from her bath. This attractive and graceful composition was formerly in the collection of the Count de Bryas. Every one of the examples is worthy of a separate description, for taken altogether they are a glorification of the masters of a great art.

The collection of French enamels, said to be the most complete in existence, covers the whole development of the art from the end of the fifteenth to the seventeenth century. It comprises works by such masters as Jean and Nardon Penicaut, Jean and Suzanne Court, Jean and Suzanne Limousin, Jean Courteois, Pierre Raymond, and Colin de Nouallier. The enamels have a wonderful fascination for the collectors because they have come down almost as fresh and radiant as they were on the day they were made.

Majolica Collection Is Notable.

The Italian majolica gathered by the late Mr. Morgan is notable in many respects. It contains several large plaques of Deruta production with their characteristic gold lustre dating from the sixteenth century.

The collection of majolica also contains one of the few signed pieces of the Castel Durante ware. These pieces are remarkable because in their design are employed for decorative purposes such motives as grotesques, trophies of arms, musical instruments, and similar devices. The example in the Morgan collection is a large plate on which is the representation of a woman saint, signed by Sebastio de Marporio.

There are also in this division several portrait heads painted in medallions on plaques, and a superb postrait bust probably dating back to the sixteenth century. Of especial interest are two examples of the Casa Pirota ware bearing portraits paneled upon a richly patterned blue ground.

The signing of the papers relating to the three collections yesterday afternoon represents a series of important transactions connected with the Morgan treasures in which the Messrs. Duveen have figured.

The first sign of the scattering of the artistic property at the Museum was the sale to them of the Chinese porcelains, for which the price is placed at $3,000,000, the sale of Fragonard Room to Henry C. Frick, through this firm, at $1,250,000; the French furniture at $2,500,000, and lastly the present transaction.

The tapestries were recently sold to another house at approximately $2,000,000. The collection of miniatures, as has already been announced, will be removed from the Museum to the home of J. P. Morgan. There still remain in the Museum on loan many important paintings, the ivories, and the antique enamels.

A NEW GERMAN THEATRE.

Samuel Rachman Leases the Yorkville for Plays and Vaudeville.

New York is to have another German theatre. Samuel Rachman, a Berlin theatrical manager who has had offices here for some time, has leased the Yorkville Theatre from Marcus Loew and will present there a program of one and two-act plays and vaudeville acts given by German artists. The Yorkville is in Eighty-sixth Street, near Third Avenue, a neighborhood in which there is a large German population.

Arnold Korff, the Viennese player whose acting won high praise for him at the Irving Place Theatre the past season, has been engaged by Mr. Rachman, as have also Mitzi Gitzi, Annie Bauer, Rudi Rahe, Lotte Engel, Mary Rodelstorfer and Christopher Marx. A number of these players have been members of Rudolf Christiansi's Irving Place Company at various times.

The first performance will be given a week from tomorrow.

Quiomar Novaes Plays Again.

Guiomar Novaes, a Brazilian pianist who had been heard twice here already this season, gave a recital yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. Her program comprised Moor's arrangement of Bach's Organ Prelude and Fugue in A minor; Mozart's sonata in A; six preludes, the scherzo in B minor, and three studes by Chopin; and Schumann's "Etudes Symphoniques." Miss Novaes had already made a good impression here and her playing yesterday, by its clarity, grace, and individuality, confirmed this impression.

A CONCERT OF INDIAN MUSIC.

Ratan Devi Sings Classical Ragas and Kashmiri Folk Songs.

An exposition of the music of India was given yesterday afternoon in the Princess Theatre by Ratan Devi, an Englishwoman, who has made a deep study of the music under Indian masters, and her husband, Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy, who is himself a native of India.

Dr. Coomaraswamy first spoke, giving a brief account of the music of India. He told of its great age and of the fact that it is not a popular art relying on the support of the public, but is either maintained under the protection of the aristocracy or is temple music. The Hindu scale differs from the European tempered scale in the use of smaller intervals, of which there are twenty-two to an octave. A "raga" is a selection of five, six, or seven notes, a more particularized mode, or definite progression, corresponding in some degree with the old ecclesiastical modes of European music. Dr. Coomaraswamy called it a "ground plan" of a song, on which the singer improvises. The words are regarded as of little consequence and as only a means of embodying the music. Each raga is associated with definite effects, and ragas are "magical songs" intended to arouse a definite emotion. Singing is thus not an entertainment, but a magical ceremony, and the singer's art is not one of self-expression, but the means through which a god or goddess influences humanity.

Ratan Devi appeared in Oriental costume; she sat on the floor between two vases of poinsettias and two pots of burning incense. She held upright the accompanying instrument, the tambboura, and with her right hand played its metallic strings, which have a faint, silvery sound, and are heard in one short melodic figure constantly repeated. With her left hand she made incessant slight gestures. She began with classical Indian ragas. Her voice is a mezzo of agreeable quality, admirably under her control for the production of the effects desired. These, in the ragas, had the effect of improvisation, musically often strangely expressive, not unmelodious in the Occidental sense, adorned occasionally with little flowery passages, and only occasionally showing the unaccustomed intervals peculiar to the Indian scale. They have a strange and weird effect, often a haunting beauty and potency of expression, even to ears unaccustomed.

A group of Kashmiri folk songs was then sung, which Dr. Coomaraswamy explained were true folk songs, with the chief importance put upon the words. Ratan Devi appeared in a different costume and sang them without accompaniment. Among them was a group of lullabies. They showed, of course, a marked difference in rhythmic and melodic character from the classic songs and are based on a less complicated scale. Many of these were vivacious, crisply expressive, rhythmically varied.

The exposition of this unfamiliar and exotic art was of great fascination. The singer is an artist who has evidently fully absorbed the Hindu spirit and tradition, as well as the difficult technique of the music. Her performance yesterday was heard by a numerous audience with great interest and pleasure; with something quite beyond curiosity.

DU PONTS IN FILM PLAY.

Go to Court, and Names Will Be Changed in Fox Movie.

The film play, "Blue Blood and Red," that has been displayed on the screen in moving-picture houses here and through the country, is undergoing a rapid change in characters. Originally its chief figures were "General T. Coleman du Pont" and his son, disguised under the name of "Algy." The "General" was shown as a very rich and indulgent parent and the son as a spendthrift, careless and unfilial. A friend of T. Coleman du Pont who saw the play grew indignant and wrote to him about it. Mr. du Pont consulted his lawyer, Samuel P. Goldman, of Goldman, Heide & Unger, last Saturday.

A complaint was prepared against the Fox Film Corporation, setting forth the play in striking language. George Walsh, who represented "Algy," played the part with great spirit. An explanatory word thrown upon the screen read: "Although he was the best-liked man in college and the greatest fullback that ever won the Crimson, Algy had no use for books, and his dismissal worried him not at all."

Then came the screen information that he was dismissed from Harvard University because he would not study and was unruly and a spendthrift. This was especially galling to T. Coleman du Pont, because his own son, Francis Victor du Pont, is an honor student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and is noted for his sober, studious habits.

Word was sent to Mr. Fox that the names used in the play must be changed and an application was filed with the Supreme Court for an injunction restraining its further presentation. Last Wednesday counsel appeared before Justice Greenbaum of the Supreme Court, where it was agreed that word should be sent to all of the houses showing the film to change the names or to stop producing the play.

If the defendants can manage it the changes in the play demanded by Mr. du Pont will be made within twenty-four hours. If they are not made the court will be asked to issue an injunction.

GIRL CAMEL IS BORN.

Bessie's Child to Follow Her Mother's Footsteps in Circus.

BORN.—To Bessie and Pete Camel, a daughter, yesterday afternoon, in the Camels' quarters at Madison Square Garden. Mother and child doing nicely.

Just before the procession started into the arena of Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon for the spectacle, "Persia," a keeper, caught an unusual gleam in the eye of Bessie, one of the camels. The man summoned John Patterson, who has charge of all the animals in the Barnum & Bailey Circus.

A little while later word spread about the Garden that it was a girl camel. The least concerned of all the creatures was Pete, the baby's father. Bessie Camel wants her child to have a chance and not to become a ring slave, but it is possible she will follow in her mother's footsteps.

Ballet Russe Changes Its Bill.

The bill for the performance of the Diaghileff Ballet Russe at the Metropolitan Opera House last night was changed, owing to the indisposition of Adolf Bolm, who is suffering from injuries received as the result of several falls he has had lately. The announcement of the change was made from the stage by John Brown. In its altered form the program of last night consisted of "L'Oiseau de Feu," "Soleil de Nuit," "Les Sylphides," and the Polovtsian dances from "Prince Igor." In the latter number, Mr. Bolm's role was danced by Mr. Zvereff. The other casts remained as usual.

EDELHEIMER PRINTS SOLD FOR $26,111

Portrait of "Lady Charlotte Greville," by James Young, Brings Top Price, $1,700.

'CROSSING THE BROOK,' $950

"A Young Lady Encouraging a Low Comedian," by William Ward, Fetches $900.

The 364 prints of master engravers and etchers of the Edelheimer collection, the sale of which was concluded at the American Art Galleries last evening, brought returns of $26,111, the evening's sale amounting to $14,786. The portrait of "Lady Charlotte Greville," mezzotint in colors, a print of great rarity and beauty, by James Young, No. 293 of the catalogue, brought the highest price, going to A. Soldwedel for $1,700. To the same buyer went many of the prints bringing first prices.

To A. Rudert, agent, went No. 285, colored mezzotint, "Crossing the Brook," by William Say, for $950; Soldwedel paid $550 for No. 287, "A Visit to Grandmother," by John Raphael Smith; $510 for No. 288, "A Visit to Grandfather," by William Ward; $900 for No. 290, "A Young Lady Encouraging a Low Comedian," also by Ward. No. 300, "Mrs. Tickel," a stipple engraving, went to the same buyer for $250.

To Rudert went No. 304, "Love and Hope—Love and Jealousy," stipple engraving by Charles Knight, $300; No. 366, "The Pincushion—The Ball," by William Nutter, for $220; No. 313, "Attention—Inattention," stipple by John Raphael Smith, for $250; No. 314, "Credulous Lady and Astrologer," by the same artist, for $200. A set of four French eighteenth century prints, colored aquatints, went to Rudert; No. 335, "Le Dejeune," for $325; "Le Diner," "Le Gouter," and "Le Souper, Nos. 336, 337, 338, for $290 each. All were by Louis Marin Bonnet.

To Soldwedel went No. 328, colored stipple, "The Choice," for $250; "Lucy of Leinster," No. 330 for $325; "The Soliloquy," No. 331, for $425, all by William Ward. The two color prints by Francois Janinet, Nos. 341 and 342, "La Confience Enfantine," and "La Crainte Enfantine," went to Soldwedel for $300 each.

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"Sanitol" Week April 16th

BRITISH NAVY

Illustrated lecture on the British Navy by Sir Herbert Ames, M. P., of Montreal, Carnegie Hall, Friday evening, April 14th, at 8:30. Patriotic songs by Metropolitan artists. Highland music by the New York Scottish Highlanders Pipe and Drum Band. Proceeds for the benefit of the Canadian and Prince of Wales National Relief Funds.

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1916.

THE ROPE'S END.

The Imperial German Government is solemnly playing with the idea that the American Government can be induced to go on discussing irrelevancies and abstractions forever. There is no other possible explanation of its note on the Sussex case. To rest a disclaimer upon the fact that a drawing made by the German submarine commander of the boat he did sink, at the very same time and place, fails to resemble a picture of the Sussex published in an English illustrated weekly, is a reflection upon our intelligence.

The German Government clearly does not believe in its own representations. They are tentative only. But for that the note would be insulting in its effrontery. Should the American Government have at its disposal further material, the German Government begs to be allowed to investigate it. And in the event "that differences "of opinion should develop herein be"tween the two Governments," the German Government declares itself ready to proceed under Article III. of The Hague agreement for the peaceful settlement of international conflicts. Differences of opinion! After that one can imagine a note from the Imperial Foreign Office to the American Government to the effect as follows: "Before Germany can discuss "the rules of humanity which are said "to have been violated the American "Government must define the thing "itself and prove its existence. There"fore the German Government asks "the American Government very re"spectfully, 'What is humanity?'"

Nothing in this world is so naïve as German statesmanship appears to be. No other pose could have availed so much. Time has been gained, and time to Germany is precious. A break with the United States would be the final calamity. This the Imperial Foreign Office knows. On the other hand, the naval power requires a latitude in frightfulness which brings it again and again into violent collision with the rights of the United States, and outrages, besides, our sense of human decency. It is the business of the naval power to be frightful, and the task of the Foreign Office to keep Germany out of war with the United States. This the Foreign Office does by holding the State Department in conversation. Any pretext will do. It raises new issues. It feigns ignorance and makes counter interrogations. It accuses the other side of worse things first, turns words inside out, and pleads for further investigation. For eleven months the German Foreign Office by its subtlety has avoided an accounting for the Lusitania. That crime not only remains undisavowed, but its character is still officially undefined.

In its first Lusitania note the American Government took the position that "manifestly, submarines cannot be "used against merchantmen, as the "last few weeks have shown, without "an inevitable violation of many so"cred principles of justice and human"ity." To this the German Foreign Office replied that the Lusitania was not a merchantman. She "undoubtedly" had guns aboard, "which were mounted under decks and masked." Moreover, there was probably no such thing as a British merchantman, the English Government having by secret instructions encouraged vessels of commerce to attack German U-boats. In view of these facts and counter accusations the German Government begged "to "reserve a final statement of its posi"tion with regard to the demands" of the United States Government "until a reply is received." Three weeks had then elapsed, and the German Government awaited a reply!

In its reply the United States Government patiently maintained the existence of British merchantmen, identified the Lusitania as one, and added:

> But the sinking of passenger ships involves principles of humanity which throw into the background any special circumstances of detail that may be thought to affect the cases, principles which lift it out of the class of ordinary subjects of diplomatic discussion or of international controversy.

To this the German Foreign Office responded with the most amazing passage that has yet occurred in all this strange and bewildering correspondence. It adopted the American view of sinking passenger vessels. It was infamous. "The case of the Lusitania shows," it said, "with horrible clear"ness, to what jeopardizing of human "lives the manner of conducting war "employed by our adversaries leads." The sinking of the Lusitania was an atrocious thing, only it was England that did it. England put the Lusitania in the way of a German torpedo. Horrible! And to avoid a repetition of this peculiar English crime the German Foreign Office proposed to instruct German submarine commanders to guard American passenger ships, provided the American Government guaranteed that such vessels carried no contraband; and, furthermore, in order to save Americans from the temptation of placing their own lives in jeopardy by sailing on enemy liners, the German Government proposed that a "reasonable number" of neutral steamers be placed under the American flag. To these interesting proposals the Foreign Office on July 8 awaited the response of the American Government. Two months had been gained.

This oblique and public correspondence was cut short by the next American note, which ended with the assertion that a repetition by German U-boat commanders of acts jeopardizing the lives of American citizens would be regarded as deliberately unfriendly. The German Foreign Office then put the case in the hands of the German Ambassador at Washington, and the tension was relieved by a "pledge" that Germany, pending a full understanding, would not sink "liners" without notice. No full understanding has yet been reached; but in the meantime there has been a separate bitter controversy over the question whether the pledge not to sink "liners" was meant to include defensively armed steamers. Minor controversies multiply like yeast. What is defensive armament? When is a vessel a liner? Once we appeared to be on the point of breaking with Germany over the word "illegal." To admit that the destruction of the Lusitania was "illegal," said the Foreign Office, would humiliate Germany more than she could stand. That crisis passed, and there arose a dispute in etymology. Should Germany "assume" or "recognize" liability for the Lusitania?

Meanwhile, the frightfulness of Germany's submarine warfare has increased steadily, until at last immunity from instant destruction runs to nothing afloat which a German U-boat commander may have an impulse to destroy. A neutral vessel is not immune, for, according to German logic, there may be no such thing as a neutral vessel. England controls the seas. A vessel anywhere afloat may therefore be open to the presumption of serving a British purpose. There is no German U-boat policy except to practice frightfulness in any way that hurts England. Who else is hurt may go to The Hague. Everything will be settled for, after the war, if the facts justify the representations of the injured parties. In the meantime, "should the American Government "have at its disposal further material "for a conclusion upon the case of the "Sussex," the German Government will be willing to "subject this material also to an investigation."

The American Government has such material. But it is not the kind the German Foreign Office pretends to mean, nor will it be submitted to Berlin for investigation. It is the cumulative evidence of Germany's utter, mocking, and presumptuous insincerity from the beginning. It now is time for conversations to end. We stand on the position we took in the first Lusitania note. Let the German Foreign Office consult its files.

CARRANZA'S PROTEST.

Mr. CARRANZA's suggestion that the United States troops now in pursuit of VILLA and his outlaws shall be summarily withdrawn from Mexico, on the ground that the expedition has accomplished its object, would have the semblance at least of reason if the troops of CARRANZA had shown either the disposition or the ability to hunt down VILLA for themselves or to preserve even a show of order in Northern Mexico. The summary of the brief diplomatic proceedings following the raid on Columbus has no very important bearing on the matter in hand. After VILLA had murdered American citizens in Columbus it was inevitable that his punishment should be undertaken by the United States Government. The de facto Government of Mexico, which owes its existence to the formal recognition of the United States, was obviously powerless to stop the depredations of the guerrilla chieftain, who, having fought successfully for CARRANZA against HUERTA, had quarreled with the First Chief and become an outlaw and an avowed enemy of this country because of its recognition of CARRANZA.

The Columbus raid was the culmination of a long series of border outrages. The time had come to resort to desperate measures and CARRANZA was consulted only as a matter of courtesy. The assumption that he controlled the northern parts of Mexico was merely a matter of politeness. His pompous replies to the inquiries from Washington were characteristic of the man and were intended primarily for home consumption. In his long note to Mr. SILLIMAN, our Consul at Chihuahua, after citing as precedents for our proposed action the pursuit of VICTORIA and GERONIMO by United States troops on Mexican soil and requesting permission for Mexican troops to cross into American territory in pursuit of bandits should occasion arise, he acknowledged "due reciprocity in regard "to the forces of the United States "crossing into Mexican territory if the "raid effected at Columbus should un"fortunately be repeated at any other "point on the border." But, the next day, in a proclamation to the Mexican people he took cognizance of the mobilization of American troops on the border and assured the people that "under no circumstances will any mo"tive, be the reasons or explanations "of the United States what they may, "justify the armed invasion of Mexi"can territory without reciprocal "rights being granted to the Mexi"cans." This bombastic utterance indicated that he knew perfectly well that the American forces would cross the border in pursuit of VILLA with as little delay as possible. In the courteous note of our State Department, together with the assurance that the punitive expedition would be confined to the announced object, the capture of VILLA and his band, permission was given to the military forces of the de facto Government to cross the international boundary "in pursuit of law"less bands of armed men who have "entered Mexico from the United "States, committed outrages on Mexi"can soil and fled into the United "States."

General PERSHING's expedition has been carried forward with no infringement of Mexican rights and without assistance from the constituted Mexican authorities. It has gone far southward, dispersing and eliminating Villista bands on the way, and has nearly reached the border of Durango without discovering the existence of Carranzista troops ready to take up the chase. It should remain in Mexico until its object is accomplished, in spite of all protests of CARRANZA. Yesterday's adroitly worded appeal does not closely resemble CARRANZA's other State papers. It is as clever, in its way, as the replies of GAMBOA to our State Department in HUERTA's administration. Yet there is no GAMBOA in the CARRANZA entourage. On close examination, however, it is seen to be nothing more than a proposal to begin negotiations looking to the withdrawal of our troops. This can be done, with satisfaction to both countries, when VILLA has been caught and his depredations ended. CARRANZA can hasten this desirable end by trying to capture VILLA himself. In the circumstances his protest is foolish, as he is having valuable work done for him at the cost to him of neither labor nor money. The moral effect of the elimination of VILLA will be of great help to him.

NATIONAL GUARD REASONING.

The National Guard of Florida, whose spokesman, Adjt. Gen. FOSTER, has issued an appeal for the support of Senator REED's amendment to the Military bill providing for payment by the Federal Government of officers of all ranks in the organized militia, comprises 1,261 officers and men, fewer by more than 200 than the organized militia of Rhode Island. It contains, however, 18 general and General Staff officers, which is 6 more than Rhode Island has. It boasts in all 89 commissioned officers for 1,172 men, and the higher officers want to get a share of the nation's money, if money is being passed around. Of course Adjt. Gen. FOSTER desires the defeat of Section 56, which provides for a force of citizen soldiers under Federal control.

General FOSTER naturally regrets that the "biased metropolitan press" has circulated malicious tales about the work of a National Guard lobby in Washington. We do not doubt his sincerity. He wants all the National Guard officers to get pay from the War Department, not merely those below the rank of Major, as the bill now reads. But is he not willing to admit that in twelve years of Federal aid and encouragement of the National Guard under the Dick law the organized militia of his own State has made very little progress? Perhaps he will contend that it is amply provided with Generals and Colonels.

THE CITY BILLS.

There are some thirty bills pending at Albany for the betterment of the city's affairs. About a dozen of them are on the Brown Committee's program. The Senate has passed all but two, and is expected to pass them in a day or two. The scene will then shift to the Assembly, where the fate of the bills is in the hands of members from sections of the State which have not shown partiality for the city's view of either State or city affairs. The Chairman of the Assembly Cities Committee, Mr. MALONE, is from Albany. The Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. MAIER, is from Seneca County. Mr. TALLETT of Madison County heads the Education Committee, which must pass upon the Normal Schools item among others. Speaker SWEET is from Oswego.

There is no presumption that these gentlemen will take the city view of affairs in matters concerning the State, except for the reason that the antagonism between city and State is only apparent. Their real interests are identical. It is only on that ground that the city proposals have been pressed in authoritative quarters. There should be no partisanship of either local or political interests in a matter so serious. If the city view can be overthrown by fair argument, so be it. But of that there has been no sign at Albany. The debate has been mostly an exchange of partisan taunts, and there have been signs of lukewarmness on the main merits of the proposals. The statements of the Mayor and the Tax Reduction Committee clearly forecast their doubt that the prospect of the program in the Assembly is as good as might be inferred from the expeditious passage of so many of the bills in the Senate.

The trouble is that the city program collides with the State budget. The State is proposing partly to absorb for itself resources derived from the city, and which the action of the Senate admits should fairly be apportioned more equitably to the city. As the Mayor says, "the pass"age of the appropriation bills now in "the Legislature means the end of "New York City's hope for the re"duction in next year's tax rate "which in my tax relief program I "demonstrated we could secure, if the "State were minded to deal fairly "with the city." That is not a plea wholly for the city. There is as much need for economy by the State as by the city for State reasons alone. There is the added consideration that the State should not be extravagant with resources taken from the city unfairly and unwillingly. The State budget last year included $10,000,000 for an alleged deficit. The deficit was taxed out of existence, yet the new State budget is substantially the same. The State budget is uncontrollable, like the city's, and the city has a major interest in the State budget. The city is not interfering in affairs not its own when the Mayor appeals for a limitation of the State budget in relief of the city.

The statement of the Tax Reduction Committee is not less convincing. It points out that the State is appropriating $1,956,275 for dirt roads, and is asking from the city $1,300,000 for a purpose which the city objects to as unsuitable for the State. The State is appropriating $768,069 for up-State normal schools, but refuses to bear a share of the same schools in the city. The State is appropriating $404,840 for the up-State Public Service Commission, but declines to bear its share of the same commission in this city. The State is appropriating this year $5,871,347 for State highways, in continuance of the improvement plan, to which the city must contribute an aggregate of $180,000,000, but the State refuses this year as always to allot any portion of the highway improvements to the counties within the city.

The list is longer, but this will suffice to show, as the Tax Reduction Committee says, "either the "Legislature must materially modify "the appropriations it now proposes to "make or it must definitely place "itself on record as opposed to the "reforms for which the people of New "York City have petitioned." The taxpayers of this city will look askance at a Legislature which neither economizes itself nor permits New York City to economize. The city presents a humble, moderate petition from an underrepresented and overtaxed dependency of the State, which has traveled too far in a wrong direction, and is faced with the prospect of seeing its sobering experience repeated by the State. The appeal is for the city's sake, but also for the good of the State. The city's good faith is such that there is a temptation to resent the manner in which the State's representatives are trifling with the city, as appears from a comparison between the official form of the budget wherein disposition is made of tax money that cannot be raised except from the city, and yet which the Legislature deceptively proposed to remit to the city. There can be little doubt that the program from the beginning has been to proceed with the budget, and that the city relief proposals were doomed from the start.

WHIPPOORWILL AND PETREL.

The Hon. THOMAS CORKERY, sometime Chief Bull Moose of Washington, carries to Oyster Bay the jocund news that Colonel ROOSEVELT "could today "carry Texas against President WIL"SON." Without pausing to admire Mr. CORKERY's gift of understatement, read the message which the Colonel intrusted to him to bear to the Pacific Slope and the Washington Progressive Convention:

> I have kept the faith. I have stood and will stand for Progressive principles.

Recall of judicial decisions included. The Colonel is not much of a stander, but since he stands for Progressive principles, he cannot stand for Republican principles. He can't bat the Constitution in the eye as a Tory and a Bourbon, and show his face in a Republican Convention.

The Colonel says of that Trinidad bird of night, the guacharo, that "there are two kinds of birds, one re"sembling a whippoorwill and the "other the stormy petrel." The Colonel is trying to be a whippoorwill and a stormy petrel—which he is—at one and the same time. He can't be two kinds of birds, Republican and Progressive, stand by the Constitution and damn the Constitution. He must be one or the other.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Pacifist Beyond Criticism.

If all pacifists had the breadth and clearness of vision revealed in "The Crux of the Peace Problem," an article by WILLIAM JEWETT TUCKER, ex-President of Dartmouth College, that appears in the April Atlantic, every sane and patriotic American would be with them and their name would no longer invite either the ridicule or the condemnation it now deserves and receives. For though Dr. TUCKER calls himself a pacifist, and doubtless is one, in that he prefers peace to war, considering the two as abstractions, he emphatically declares that peace, to him, means something different from and more than a mere cessation of warfare.

Thereby he sets himself far apart from the other pacifists, or at least from all who are prominent enough to make their utterances heard by the public, for none of them does more than demand that fighting shall stop, and none shows the slightest interest in the conditions that shall follow the cessation. It never occurs to them, evidently, that there are several kinds of peace—some, including those not infrequently established in the past by bloody tyrants and ruthless oppressors, so much worse than the worst wars that real men reject them scornfully and without hesitation.

To seem desirable to Dr. TUCKER, liberty and justice must accompany peace, two things of which our Bryans and our Fords and the peace-at-any-price collegians and the women who didn't raise boys to be soldiers—or to be anything else, most of them—say never a word. In other words, he does not view peace and war as abstractions at all, but in their relational aspects, as they should be viewed. He pretends no neutrality of sympathy as to the European conflict or of hope as to its outcome, and he does not ignore the momentous fact that in that outcome the United States has a deep and vital concern. The thought of armies and navies, even large ones, does not set him to shuddering with the neurotic horror of sufferers from hemophobia—the folk who would be no less likely to faint while watching the work of a surgeon than when confronting the wholesale killings of civilians in Belgium.

Dr. TUCKER may be a pacifist, but he is not a passivist. He worthily carries forward the traditions of a race willing and able to fight on fit occasion.

Germans as Farmers in Canada.

A high official in the Canadian Department of Agriculture is quoted as saying that when Spring comes as many of the Germans interned in Canada as choose to engage in farm labor will be set to work in the fields of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. He also said that a considerable number of these Germans are so weary of the monotony and idleness of the concentration camps that they have expressed their willingness to accept the wages offered—the prevailing rate for such services—and that he expects not a few of them will take up land after the war and become permanent residents.

The plan is evidently a good one, from the Canadian point of view, for Canada will need settlers more than ever after peace is restored, and the fact that the proposal has been made and accepted, is particularly encouraging as proving the absence of a personal hostility between those whose Governments are now at war. There are several other questions to be considered, however.

One of them arises from the fact that Germans on farms can be subjected to very little supervision and control, and our own experiences teach that some of them have a tendency to undertake activities decidedly remote from agriculture when they are not carefully watched. But perhaps that tendency will not be particularly dangerous in provinces as remote from the Atlantic seaboard as are the provinces mentioned, and it is noticeable that the German prisoners are not to be employed in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, or even in Ontario.

And what are the Germans at home going to say about sometime brothers of theirs who consent in time of war to work for the enemy? To be sure, raising wheat is not quite like making ammunition for use by the Allies against the Kaiser's troops, but none the less it is of material and important assistance to the allied armies, while the diminution of the Canadian surplus that a shortage of farm labor would cause would be a proportionate help to Germany.

So the problem is a complex one, not without its delicate and embarrassing features for both parties to its solution.

Paying Late Honors to Dead Enemies.

How completely the hostilities excited by our war with Spain have died away was illustrated, this week, by the cordiality with which officers and men of the American Navy, as well as the townsfolk of Portsmouth, participated in the ceremonies marking the removal from the graves where they have been sleeping for eighteen years of the Spanish sailors from Admiral CERVERA's ships who died there while prisoners.

Only reasons of sentiment, of course, prompted the repatriation after their long and quiet rest of what must have been in truth, but "remains," and scanty ones at that. The feeling on Spain's part of obligation to make the transfer from alien to native soil, however, is one with which all can sympathize, and it is understandable why it was at this time, and not before, that the unnecessary but honorable duty was performed. It was because just now there is a new appreciation of both soldiers and men-of-war's men as the defenders of nations.

There is a lesson for all nations, too, in these poor relics, for the sailors they were died helplessly in a hopeless fight because of unpreparedness for the work assigned to them. For most of us there is difficulty in realizing that nearly twenty years has passed since we went to war with Spain. Few memories in adult minds are clearer than those of the sinking of the Maine and the capture of Manila, and it seems only the other day that Admiral Dewey came home to receive perhaps the most enthusiastic welcome ever given to an American returning from abroad. It would not have been well, that day, for anybody to suggest the abandonment of the Philippines!

Wanted for the Coast Artillery.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One year ago a number of men joined the Coast Artillery Corps, N. G. N. Y., with the understanding that because of special qualifications, college education or mechanical or technical knowledge, they would be advanced as rapidly as conditions would permit. Most of them went to Fort Wright with the command and found the annual target practice of special value.

The results are rather gratifying to the men and to the Twenty-sixth Company: Two commissioned officers, three Electrician Sergeants, two Sergeants, two Corporals, two 181 class gunners, two dropped for removal.

We can use fifty like them. The commanding officer of Twenty-sixth Company will be at the armory, Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue, Wednesday and Friday evenings to meet those who come.

SAMUEL T. STEWART,
Captain C. A. C.

New York, April 11, 1916.

WAS IT THE SPECTRE-BARK?

The Ancient Mariner Consulted on the Ship That Wasn't the Sussex.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dispassionate consideration of the official German communication concerning the sinking of an enemy vessel in the English Channel on March 24 (*not* the Sussex) discloses the straightforwardness and sincerity (Redlichkeit and Aufrichtigkeit) of the German note.

In that region, on March 24, a long, black craft, without a flag, * * * was encountered about the middle of the English Channel by a German submarine. The German commander reached the definite conclusion that it was a war vessel. * * * Consequently, he attacked the vessel at 3:55 in the afternoon. * * *

Suspicion as to the truthfulness (Wahrhaftigkeit) of the German note would be instantly allayed if the identity of the vessel actually struck could be established. Fortunately my friend Diogenes Teufelsdröckh has been able, through his wide reading, to solve the mystery and has asked that it be communicated to American readers.

The vessel actually struck has been upon the seas for a long time and is well known to all literary mariners. On her first appearance she was described as follows:

> When looking westward, I beheld
> A something in the sky.
>
> At first it seem'd a little speck,
> And then it seem'd a mist;
> It moved and moved, and took at last
> A certain shape, I wist.
>
> A speck, a mist, a shape, I wist!
> And still it near'd and near'd:
> As if it dodged a water-sprite,
> It plunged, and tack'd, and veer'd.
> * * * * * * *
> The sun's rim dips; the stars rush out:
> At one stride comes the dark;
> With far-heard whisper, o'er the sea,
> Off shot the spectre-bark.

The evidence of identity is unimpeachable. The description recited is given by a well-known Englishman and may therefore properly be used against the English nation. The vessel, it is true, was first seen at a distant point in the tropical seas, but more than enough time has elapsed for her arrival in the English Channel. The erratic course described, it will be seen, corresponds to that of the vessel sunk by the German commander, who can best be designated as the submarine Captain who did not torpedo the Sussex. Mr. Coleridge's description of the final disappearance of the vessel exactly corresponds with the manner in which she disappeared from the view of the non-Sussex-attacking submarine Captain.

CHARLES P. HOWLAND.

New York, April 13, 1916.

A One-Sided War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer of this note has long contended that Germany is in a state of war against this country. True, the war is all one-sided, for as yet we have not even named it "war"—we seem, indeed, quite too bloodsinnig to have recognized it as such. One can but wonder how long before the clot upon the national brain will be removed, so that we shall perceive the situation as it virtually is!

It would seem that the latest "bomb" revelations must prove convincing as to German belligerency. When a retired army Captain of the Imperial Government has been found implicated in this artless service to his Kaiser, and when an electrician of an interned German liner has also lent a hand to the "good work," shall not we, the bloodsinnige Yankees, sit up and take notice at last? By the way, what's the difference between the laid-up Kaiser Friedrich der Grosse and any ship of the German Navy, except that the former is comfortably and conveniently here, with its personnel ready for action, according to the direction of those "higher up"? This leads a thoughtful looker-on to inquire, When shall we, if ever, reach Das Hoechste, in the long, iniquitous chain of our "interned" and "intern" foes?

It is odd, perhaps serviceable, that these revelations of the "bomb" industry should turn up synchronously with the suggestion that neutrals should act with regard to interned ships—some of them essentially "enemy" ships—if it shall be clearly shown that plots were hatched therein against this Government!

EDITH M. THOMAS.

New York, April 13, 1916.

For the Sage Prison Bill.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article in SUNDAY'S TIMES dealing with the question of the proposed site for a new State prison was very helpful to the cause of prison reform.

This committee is asking for the passage of the Sage bill as against the Towner bill, because we believe it offers a better solution of the difficulty involved in selecting a suitable site for a new prison. The editorial in question has caused a good deal of talk among the legislators in Albany and will give us a better chance to have our side of the controversy heard.

PAULINE POST BACON,
Chairman Joint Committee on Prison Reform.

New York, April 11, 1916.

From Alfred Noyes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in your issue of today an announcement that I am to read a specially written poem at a meeting (arranged by the Civic Forum) at Carnegie Hall on April the 24th in honor of Mr. Sothern. This is a mistake, and I should be obliged if you would correct it, for I really do not know whether such a proceeding would be more painful to Mr. Sothern (greatly as I admire his art) or to myself.

It is true that I was invited to write an ode for the Shakespeare tarcentenary celebration, but I have been obliged to decline even that privilege.

ALFRED NOYES.

Princeton, April 10, 1916.

HOLD FAST YOUR DREAMS.

Hold fast your dreams!
Pain waits for you,
And care and fear are near—
They are very near!
There is death, too—
Death comes to every dream and death
Will come to you.

Within your heart
Keep one still, secret spot
Where dreams may go,
And, sheltered so,
May thrive and grow—
Where doubt and fear are not.
Oh, keep a place apart
Within your heart
For dreams to go!

Think still of lovely things that are not true.
Let wish and magic work at will in you.
Be sometimes blind to sorrow—make believe!
Forget the calm that lies
In disillusioned eyes.
Though we all know that we must die,
Yet you and I
May walk like gods and be
Even now at home in immortality.

We know so many ugly things—
Deceits and wrongs and quarrelings,
We know, alas! We know
How swiftly go
The color in the west,
The bloom upon the flower,
The bloom upon the breast
And Youth's blind hour.
Oh, keep within your heart
A place apart
Where little dreams may go,
May thrive and grow.
Hold fast your dreams!

LOUISE DRISCOLL.

McADOO HEADS COMMISSION

Pan-American Body Adopts Trade Rules to Aid Commerce.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The International High Commission, which has been in session in Buenos Aires, closed its session today after perfecting a permanent organization, with the election of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo as permanent President of the commission; Professor John Bassett Moore, Vice President, and Dr. L. S. Rowe, Secretary of the American section of the commission, as Secretary of the permanent commission.

Dr. Rowe, in a special report cabled to the Treasury Department, announced that the joint commission adopted a Pan-American coinage unit, which is exactly one-fifth of the United States gold dollar, or .38437 grams of gold .900 fine. Great enthusiasm attended the closing of the sessions of the commission, which has discussed many topics of importance in Pan-American relations.

Permanent headquarters of the commission will be Washington. Each American Government has nine members in each national section, with the Minister of Finance in each Government acting as Chairman of his respective section.

The commission adopted resolutions declaring the creation of an American merchant marine to be of paramount importance. Strong sentiment developed at the meeting in favor of cooperation among the leading South American Governments and the United States to secure results. Delegates from Argentina, Brazil, and Chile drew particular attention to the seriousness of the transportation problem.

The adoption of a Pan-American coin unit is regarded as of fundamental importance, because it creates an established basis which ultimately, like the Latin Union of Europe, will provide interchangeability of gold coins among all American republics, as each country becomes prepared to establish its gold circulation unit.

Absolute Government control of wireless communication was recommended. It was thought a desirable step in the promotion of closer financial and trade relations was the creation of freer and cheaper means of communication.

All of the reservations made by the various countries in The Hague convention in connection with uniform bills of exchange were unified and agreed upon with one exception. Recommendations for clarifying international conventions on trade marks and copyrights also were adopted.

The commission unanimously approved revision of laws relating to commercial travelers and samples which would unify and reduce travelers' taxes; approved a system of tariff statistics based on uniform classification, and recommended the simplification of port charges and consular fees. It was recommended that postal rates be reduced.

Argentina accorded unusual honors to Secretary McAdoo and the other members of the delegation from the United States. The President of the Republic gave a dinner in his honor last night, and tonight a farewell banquet was given, at which the Minister of Foreign Affairs made an address. Senator Fletcher made the response to the Minister on their behalf.

The American delegates will leave Buenos Aires tomorrow for Chile, where the delegation will be the guests of the Government.

ALDRICH LEFT $5,685,010.

Senator's Estate More Valuable Than First Estimate Indicated.

A decision was handed down yesterday by Surrogate Cohalan ruling that of the estate of United States Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, which amounted to $5,685,010, $61,250 is taxable in the State of New York. The matter came before the Surrogate on an application by Edward B. Aldrich, a son and executor of Senator Aldrich, who resides in Warwick, R. I., to have the estate exempt from the transfer tax in this State.

Lafayette B. Gleason, attorney for the State Controller, and Byrne & Cutcheon, attorneys for the executors, arranged out of court that only the tangible property of the decedent which was in the State of New York at the time of his death and was left to his widow, Mrs. Abby P. Aldrich, should be taxed in this State. An affidavit made by Edward B. Aldrich sets forth the estate as follows:

Realty in the States of Rhode Island and Connecticut	$488,155
Stocks in corporations	3,932,880
Bonds in corporations (including accrued interest)	600,214
Personal chattels, clothing, &c.	63,564
Bank deposits	100,154
Bills and accounts receivable	500,047
Total	$5,685,010

Although at the time of the death of Senator Aldrich it was said that his estate did not exceed $5,000,000, the figures shown in the papers filed indicate that it was nearer $6,000,000. The outstanding liabilities of the estate were $82,858, the expenses of administration $70,458, and the commission to the State of Rhode Island $21,900.

The property on which the tax was assessed was the yacht of the decedent, which was in New York at the time of his death and which was sold for $88,700; a launch, which went with the yacht, valued at $2,500; an automobile valued at $3,000, and four horses and a carriage, which were in New York for the use of his wife, who was sojourning here just before his last illness. The amount on which the tax is to be levied is $61,250, the value of Mrs. Aldrich's life interest being placed at $18,314 and the remainder interest, being $42,936.

The papers also showed that at the time of his death Senator Aldrich was possessed of intangible personal property as follows: Shares in corporations created and existing under the laws of the State of New York—1,000 shares in the American Telephone Company, 200 shares in the Bankers Trust Company, 30 common shares in the Conley Foil Company, 720 shares in the Guaranty Trust Company, and 48 shares in the Silversmith's Company.

The following amounts were due the testator: Thirty-three thousand one hundred and thirty-six dollars and seventy-six cents, the amount of a deposit with the Guaranty Trust Company, and $80.97, the accrued interest thereon on April 10, 1915, and $17,270.06, the amount of a deposit with J. P. Morgan & Co., and certain amounts recoverable on fire insurance policies.

ART NOTES.

Five Artists Represented in Union League Club's Exhibition.

This month's picture exhibition at the Union League Club, which is arranged by Mr. Watrous, is again given to five artists, A. A. Anderson, Emil Carlsen, F. S. Church, William S. Robinson, and J. Alden Weir. Among Mr. Weir's pictures are several that were seen at a recent exhibition in New York, those that were to have come from Philadelphia having been delayed in transit. One, however, a beautiful landscape, is fresh from his easel. F. S. Church still is weaving fairy stories with pretty girls and companionable beasts. His "Flamingos" is one of the freshest and brightest of his works, having escaped from the studio almost in the delectable state of a sketch. Emil Carlsen's exhibit includes a portrait of his young rival, Dines Carlsen, with a blue eye and a persistent chin that argues well for his professional career.

Mr. Robinson's trees are more vigorous and effective in the Union League than they appear to be in Academy exhibitions, which says something about methods of hanging, no doubt. The method put into practice by Mr. Watrous is simple, the works of one man together and plenty of space separating the pictures. Certainly the result justifies it. On the end wall at the right of the entrance is Mr. Anderson's "Betty" blazing with color and dominating the situation.

C. Moorepark's Paintings on View.

A private exhibition of some of the latest paintings and pastels of Carton Moorepark is now showing at the Republican Club. The favorite of those who saw the pictures when they were hung yesterday was "The Wonderful Window." This painting shows the artist's studio in Washington Square at tea time. Mother and child are shown against the big studio window through which is seen the city after a snowstorm. The exhibition will last for a month.

MAYOR'S LAST STAND FOR LOWER CITY TAX

Says Legislative Appropriations Will Use Up All State's Revenues.

URGES THEIR REDUCTION

Only an Aroused Public Sentiment, He Declares, Can Obtain Expected City Relief This Year.

Mayor Mitchel issued a statement yesterday analyzing the General Appropriation bill for the expenses of the State Government recently introduced in the Legislature. The Mayor foresees a gloomy situation for the city if the bill is enacted, as it will make impossible the obtaining of additional revenue for the city as provided for in the several bills the Mayor has submitted to the Legislature.

The Mayor pointed out that the general appropriations called for by the bill is $52,781,131.13, and to this must be added the $5,871,347.18 which has already been appropriated, or is in process of appropriation, for the maintenance of State highways and town and Indian roads, bringing the total up to $58,652,478.31. This, the Mayor again points out, is exclusive of the special bills which the Legislature is now considering, and which, if passed, would add about $7,000,000 more to the total. The Mayor said:

"If the present Appropriation bill, together with any considerable portion of the pending special bills, is passed, the entire present financial resources of the State will be insufficient to meet the budget. The Legislature will have to choose between a direct tax or the raising of additional income through new indirect sources. It is announced there will be no direct tax.

State Needs All Its Income.

"It is clearly shown in the budget statement or financial plan, attached to the General Appropriation bill, that to avoid the direct tax, and to carry the proposed budget, the State will be compelled to retain all of its existing income, and reserve to its own Treasury all of the additional sources of income developed from new amendments of the Inheritance Tax law and Corporation Tax law. Some of these amendments I recommended in my tax relief program, but only as a means to permit the State to share with the city some of its existing sources of revenue which equitably belong to the city.

"This means that New York City will not secure a share of the stock transfer tax.

"It means that the city will not secure a share of the motor vehicle tax.

"It means that the city will not secure a share of the new excise tax this year.

"It means that the city will not be relieved from paying for the regulatory expenses of the Public Service Commission.

"It means that the city will not be relieved from paying for its own normal schools while it pays two-thirds of all of the expenses of all the normal schools elsewhere in the State.

"It means that the city must continue to pay for the maintenance of town highways in up-State villages, while it is denied any share of the State highway system for itself.

"It means that instead of securing a substantial reduction in the tax rate of next year, over and above that due to the avoidance of a direct tax, the people of New York City will be compelled to bear for another year an undue share of the burden of the rest of the State in addition to their own burdens."

Bill Must Be Cut, Mayor Says.

The Mayor said there was only one way to avoid a result that would be so burdensome and disastrous to the city—to reduce the amount of the General Appropriation bill and the proposed special bills to a total that can be carried by the existing or new revenues and yet grant the city its equitable financial relief.

This, he said, could be done if the Legislature would repeal the State Aid law, avoid appropriations for local benefit and exercise economy at all points. The Mayor said that careful analysis of State appropriations for the last three years convinced him that the General Appropriation bill was far in excess of the actual requirements of the State.

"All the objections that the City Government raised last year against unnecessary State appropriations apply with equal force to the unnecessary appropriations of this year. The point I desire to make plain to the people of New York City is that the passage of the appropriation bills now in the Legislature means the end of New York City's hope for the reduction in next year's tax rate which, in my tax relief program, I demonstrated we could secure, if the State were minded to deal fairly with the city."

The Mayor said that only an aroused public sentiment could secure a reduction of the proposed appropriations and that if it was evident that if the Legislative plans hold, the city would get practically none of this relief this year. The Mayor then appealed to the citizens of the city, and particularly those "who are members of the political dominant party" to use their full influence with the leaders

GRACE M'LAUGHLIN IS DEAD IN CUBA

Eloping Heiress Succumbs to Pneumonia After Short Illness in Havana Suburb.

BODY IS PUT IN VAULT

Stevens, Her Companion in Exile, Says She Received Rites of the Church.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, April 13.—Grace McLaughlin, who disappeared from New York in December last, it was learned today, died at Vibora, a small suburb near Havana, on April 9, after seven days' illness. The body was embalmed and buried on the next day. In a report made to the national health authorities the death is recorded under the name of "Miss Grace McLaughlin." The cause of death is given as tuberculosis.

At the office of the Judge of the district where the death occurred, the name is recorded as "Mrs. George Stevens," and the cause of death given is bronchial pneumonia.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent found George Stevens, with whom Miss McLaughlin eloped, living with the Cuban family at whose house the death occurred. He refused to make any statement other than that Miss McLaughlin had received good medical attention, and before her death the last rites of the Church of Rome were administered by a Spanish priest who spoke English.

When he was asked if he had married Miss McLaughlin, he replied that he had received all the publicity he cared for, and any other statement must come from his lawyer in New York, Clarence W. Gormuly, 61 Broadway.

THE TIMES correspondent found at Colon Cemetery that the body had been placed in a vault belonging to the Cuban family in the better part of the cemetery.

Three small faded floral wreaths were on the tomb. One bore a purple ribbon marked with gold letters, "George to Grace." The funeral was attended only by Stevens and some Cuban friends he had made at Vibora. A leading Cuban physician who attended the case told THE TIMES correspondent that death undoubtedly was due to bronchial pneumonia directly and tuberculosis indirectly.

Grace McLaughlin was the only child of the late Patrick McLaughlin, a deputy chief of police in the days of Bill Devery. On her father's death she inherited $250,000. Because she was tubercular she bought an automobile in which she took frequent outings for her health. Through this she met George Stevens, who was the garage man where she kept her car, and in December last she eloped with him.

Miss McLaughlin did not know that Stevens had a wife living in Massachusetts from whom he had been divorced under a "decree nisi," which provided that he could not marry until the expiration of six months. It is understood that Stevens told the girl that he would marry her as soon as they went away together, and if she had lived until April 17 he would have been able to become legally her husband.

It is thought that Miss McLaughlin believed that Stevens was her husband, as she had introduced him as her husband in February to Arthur E. McLean, proprietor of the Hunter Island Inn, who met them in Havana. She disappeared on Dec. 9, 1915, after starting out to go to mass. The couple went to Philadelphia, from there to Baltimore, and finally to Augusta.

Stevens made several attempts to marry her, but was unable to find a Catholic priest willing to perform the ceremony, and the Rev. James W. Powers, rector of All Saints' Church, Miss McLoughlin's pastor, said yesterday that he did not know whether the ceremony had ever been performed. Her aunt, Mrs. Katherine Ingles of 4 West 129th Street, sent detectives after the couple when they disappeared, but was unable to find them.

George Waldron Batholf.

George Waldron Batholf, for more than twenty years a practicing lawyer of Jamaica, L. I., and a former Assistant District Attorney of Queens County, died on Wednesday at his home in Dunton, L. I., from heart disease. Mr. Batholf was born in this city fifty-one years ago and was a son of Tunis Waldron Batholf, inventor of the Batholf sewing machine. He graduated from New York University with the class of 1893, and was a member of the Queens County Bar Association, and one of the organizers of Morris Park Council, Knights of Columbus.

Monsignor Alois Stecher Buried.

The funeral of the Right Rev. Mgr. Alois Stecher, rector of St. Peter's Church in Newark, N. J., for thirty years, was held yesterday in the church, Bishop O'Connor celebrating the solemn high mass. More than 100 priests from nine different orders attended in company with Archbishop Sebastian Messmer of Green Bay, Wis., a former rector of the church, who delivered the eulogy. The church was crowded to capacity and hundreds were refused admission. The body was placed in the vault at St. Peter's Orphanage, the institution Mgr. Stecher maintained with his personal funds.

FINDS WORK FOR 1,868 GIRLS

Federated Jewish Employment Bureau Reports for Six Months.

The Board of Directors of the Federated Employment Bureau for Jewish Girls held its annual meeting yesterday afternoon in Temple Emanu-el, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street. Reports of the work accomplished in the last six months were read by the Director, Mrs. Edgar Strakosch, and the President, Mrs. Alexander Kohut, which were followed by speeches by William D. Baldwin, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Unemployment; Miss Mary Van Kleeck, Secretary of the Committee on Woman's Work, Russell Sage Foundation; Morris D. Waldman, Director of the United Hebrew Charities, and Dr. Arthur M. Wolfson, Principal of the Julia Richman High School.

This bureau is the outgrowth of the Emergency Relief Committee which was organized at the close of 1914 because of the financial depression and the unusual economic conditions caused by the European war. Mrs. Strakosch said in her report that it was impossible to speak of the employment work of the Emergency Relief Committee without classing it with the work of the Young Women's Hebrew Association. The two departments were run as one, with offices at 31 West 110th Street and 60 West Thirty-ninth Street. She added that from Oct. 1, 1915, to April 1, 1916, 2,101 girls were registered. That in this period 1,868 girls were called for from different employers in the city. "During the full period of its existence," she concluded, "this organization has been able successfully to meet and cope with each and every industrial and economic problem presented to it. This is due to the hearty and intelligent cooperation of the officers and individual members, who have been untiring in their interest. It is our aim to keep our work away from the philanthropic or charitable point of view, better to equip and train the girls, and to serve the employer in a business-like manner."

MISS HYDE WEDS APRIL 29.

Plans for Marriage of Metropolitan Golf Champion and Q. F. Feitner.

Miss Lillian B. Hyde, a daughter of Mrs. Richard Hyde of Bay Shore, L. I., and holder of the metropolitan golf championship, will be married on Saturday, April 29, at Bay Shore, to Quentin Field Feitner, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Feitner of 10 East Ninety-sixth Street and a brother of Mrs. Irwin A. Powell. The engagement was announced on Jan. 16 last.

Miss Hyde will have her sister, Mrs. V. B. Hubbell, as the matron of honor, and Mr. Feitner will have Miss Hyde's brother, James R. Hyde, as his best man. The ushers will include Frederick C. Inman, Joseph D. Dilworth of Pittsburgh, Jeremiah Milbank, H. De S. Beales, and Douglas Gibbons of New York, and Chester H. Norton of Louisville, Ky.

Chas. E. Miller Weds In Oregon.

Charles E. Miller, a son of Mrs. Charles E. Miller of 63 East Fifty-fourth Street, and a brother of Danforth Miller, married Miss Lesley Smith, a daughter of the late A. T. Smith and Mrs. Smith, in Portland, Ore., on Wednesday. Mr. Miller has been living in Portland for some time. His mother and brother attended the wedding, and are expected to return next Monday. Mr. Miller is a member of several clubs, including the University of this city.

H. Morgenthau, Jr., to Wed Monday

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., son of the American Ambassador to Turkey, took out a license yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Building to marry Miss Elinor Joan Fatman, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Fatman. The ceremony will take place on next Monday at the bride's home, 23 West Eighty-first Street. Mr. Morgenthau gave his occupation as that of a farmer, and his residence as Hopewell Junction, N. Y. He gave his age as twenty-four, and that of his fiancée as the same. The Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise is to officiate at the ceremony.

Miss Craven to Wed W. R. Manby.

Mr. and Mrs. James Braddock Craven of Larchmont Manor have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lorraine Craven, to Walter Roy Manby, also of Larchmont Manor. The wedding will take place next Autumn.

Orr-Thayer Engagement.

The engagement of Miss Elaine Eliot Orr of Millbrook, L. I., second daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. S. Alexander Orr, of Troy, N. Y., to Scofield Thayer, son of Mrs. Edward D. Thayer of Worcester, Mass., has been announced. Miss Orr is a niece of Edward Courtland, and a sister of Miss Constance de Forest Orr, who made her début in New York three years ago. Another sister, Miss Grace A. Orr, is not yet out.

Aid for French Military Hospital.

A benefit for the Military Hospital No. 28, Bourges, France, is to take place on next Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Punch and Judy Theatre. Mrs. Ossip Gabrilowitsch, Mark Twain's daughter, will sing. John Powell, pianist, will play, and Miguel Llobet will play on the guitar. Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard, who recently returned from France, will give a brief address on her experience while there.

Passengers from Copenhagen.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Copenhagen on the Frederik VIII. were:

Henry Adler, Mrs. Emilie Boldt, Leon Birman, Fritz Crome, Walter A. Colman, A. M. Clausen, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Evans, Miss Alice Evans, Miss Clara Evans, Miss Mary G. Bowling, Mr. and Mrs. B. Gunn, T. C. Fode, General Ernest L. Harris, G. Lunn, Miss Minnie Nightingale, John Hammar, Emmet C. Scott, Mrs. Margaret Scott, Thomas Towne, Miss Dora Walters, Miss S. Wilson, Miss Emilie Topp, H. Weber.

DOCTORS DISAGREE ON LAW FOR NURSES

Some See Need for Better Training and Others Think the Natural Caretaker Best.

HARDSHIP ON THE PUBLIC

Millionaires Who Can Pay Any Price and Paupers in Hospitals Now the Favored Ones.

Physicians differ widely concerning the Registered Nurses bill, now in the hands of the Committee on Public Health in Albany. Advocates of the bill, among whom are the State Nurses' Association, St Luke's, Mount Sinai, and Presbyterian Hospitals, all of which have training schools, say there are three good reasons why the bill should become law.

These are protection against misrepresentation to hospitals, competent care for patients, and to establish nursing upon a professional basis, with thorough training and discipline.

Opponents of the bill contend that such a law would work a hardship on the public as well as on thousands of competent nurses, and would put the occupation of nursing into the hands of a favored few.

The bill was introduced at the request of the Regents of the University of the State of New York, and requires that all training schools shall maintain a two-year course of instruction, and that only a person graduated from such a school shall be known as a "trained, certified, graduate, or registered nurse."

Dr. Henry S. Pascal of 200 West Fifty-fourth Street, who often has as many as thirty nurses attending his patients, said yesterday that he favored the bill.

"The registered nurse, entitled to affix 'R. N.' after her name," he said, "naturally has an advantage at the start over the woman who has not had the training. But after the first few years nursing ability is all that counts. A nurse may have 'R. N.' after her name, but if she has not the ability she will never be a good nurse. I have several nurses who have worked for me from twelve to fifteen years, and I could not ask for better nurses. They command the best salaries and are absolutely competent, but none of them has had other than practical training. But they have the gift of nursing. A good nurse is a good nurse regardless of her training."

Dr. Henry Dwight Chapin of 51 West Fifty-first Street opposed the bill, as did several other physicians, who withheld their names.

"The adoption of this bill," Dr. Chapin said, "would work a great hardship on the mass of the people. It will result in families of moderate income having to pay from $28 to $30 a week for nurses, and in critical cases, where day and night nurses are necessary, from $56 to $60 a week. I believe the solution would be to establish three grades of nurses, receiving, say, from $10 a week to $30.

"With the advances in scientific medicine, the expenses attending such illness have increased, but the incomes of the masses have not correspondingly advanced. Physicians constantly see severe cases inadequately nursed owing to lack of money. It has sometimes seemed as if the millionaire who can pay any price and the pauper in a free hospital were the only ones assured of modern, scientific treatment."

Dr. Chapin advocated dividing nurses into three grades, one to be known as registered special nurses, the next as trained nurses, and the third trained attendants. The first should receive training to make them only less capable than physicians, while the third should be responsible women capable of intelligently obeying orders.

YOUNG COMPOSER APPEARS.

Timothy M. Spelman, 2d, Gives a Recital of His Own Songs.

Timothy Mather Spelman, 2d, a young American composer, who was not previously known here, gave a recital of his compositions at the Punch and Judy Theatre yesterday afternoon. His program consisted of three groups of songs, whose individual numbers he had assembled under the titles of "Romances," "Songs from Over the Sea," and "Fantasies," and a piano transcription of a suite for orchestra, "Florentine Sketches." Mr. Spelman sang his songs himself and played his own accompaniments, a method which helped to make clear his intentions as a composer, even if it did not establish him as an accomplished vocal artist, though he had apparently no intention of setting up any claim in the latter direction.

The young composer is undeniably talented, though his gifts as at present manifested lie more conspicuously along the lines of harmonic coloring and sensitive taste than in the elements of construction. A glance over his book of song texts revealed the fact that he has what so many composers lack, a literary sense. All the poems he has set to music are distinguished and interesting in themselves as verse. His work from the musical side reveals originality and an apparently sincere attempt at self-expression which will not be hindered by conventions. Some of his songs, for instance, end without a tonic cadence, and his accents are often unusual, but these things are done in the way of expression of his ideas rather than in a deliberate attempt to be "different."

Mr. Spelman's work on the whole was unusually interesting, and suggested that if he acquires more sense of construction and unites this with the promising equipment he already owns, he will produce individual and distinctive work calculated to find a wider hearing.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Richard Wheeler and Gertrude Dolan, who returned recently from a four years' stay abroad, during which they danced in the principal cities of Europe, have been added to the cast of "Pom-Pom" at the Cohan Theatre. They do a tornado dance in the second act of the piece.

The Hippodrome parade Wednesday awakened such interest that it will be given as a feature of the anniversary concert Sunday night. Motion pictures of the parade will be shown, and then the procession will cross the stage in the order in which it marched the streets.

The New York Association of the National League of Women Workers has chosen the Mary Pickford picture, "The Eternal Grind," this week's offering at the Strand, for its annual benefit. The Strand management will donate the theatre and its working staff for the benefit, which will take place some morning next month.

Stuart Walker gave a performance of a program of his plays in his Portmanteau Theatre at Amherst College, Amherst, Mass., last night.

Emmett Corrigan has withdrawn from the cast of "Through the Ages," and Robert T. Haines has been engaged for an important role.

The following cast of players has been engaged to appear in support of Margaret Anglin and Holbrook Blinn in Miss Anglin's forthcoming revival of Wilde's "A Woman of No Importance": Marguerite St. John, Lionel Pape, Annie Hughes, Richard Temple, Ottola Nesmith, Ivan T. Simpson, Alice Lindale, Max Montesole, Howard Lindsey, Ralph Kemmet, George Thorne, and Fanny Addison Pitt. Rehearsals are in progress under the direction of Ira Hards.

Harry Sommers will resume his former position as manager of the Knickerbocker Theatre when it resumes its old policy of musical and dramatic attractions.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman will deliver a lecture at the Temple Emanu-El at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning on Galsworthy's "Justice." The lecture will be open to the public.

Viola Allen will deliver a brief address, written by James Clarence Harvey to the character of Shakespeare, impersonated by Charles Dalton, as a prologue to the series of tableaux to be given at the Biltmore under the auspices of the Professional Woman's League on April 24.

LORD CLANRICARDE DEAD.

Vast Landholder Was Called 'Cruelest Landlord in Ireland.'

LONDON, April 13.—Hubert George de Burgh Canning, second Marquis of Clanricarde, died here yesterday.

Known for years as "the cruelest landlord in Ireland," few of the owners of the great estates there were regarded with such bitter hostility as was Lord Clanricarde. In 1907, when the Irish Evicted Tenants' bill was before Parliament, he came out in opposition to the measure and was attacked by the Irish Party on the grounds that he kept tenants from their homes for many years. It was even proposed that the Government administer his estates in order to do justice to his tenants. Lord Clanricarde owned 57,000 acres in Galway, which produced in rents about $100,000 a year. It was said that he had only visited Ireland once, and that he had evicted by force 389 families. Years ago his agent on the estates was assassinated.

Lord Clanricarde died in his eighty-fifth year. He was educated at Harrow, and in 1852 was attaché in Turin, and ten years later became Second Secretary there. He succeeded his father in 1874. Lord Clanricarde never married and his cousin, the Marquis of Sligo, succeeds to the Earldom of Clanricarde.

BACK DRAUGHT HITS FIREMEN

Battalion Chief and 15 Men in Peril at Broadway Fire.

Street car travel on lower Broadway was tied up for two hours last night when a fire, which started a few minutes after 6 o'clock, destroyed the four-story building at 558 Broadway, between Spring and Prince Streets, burning out F. Schmickl & Co., manufacturers of traveling bags, who occupied most of the building. The loss was more than $100,000.

When Engine Company 13 arrived smoke was pouring out of many windows, but the flames appeared to be confined to the rear of the second floor. Battalion Chief John Helm led a party of sixteen firemen with hose up a staircase to the second floor, but they had just begun to play a stream from the head of the stairs when all of the firemen were thrown off their feet by a powerful back draught. When Captain McKenna felt the nozzle of the hose which he was holding struck a door breaking out the panes of glass, which fell over him, cutting an ugly gash on the right side of his face. Captain Alonzo O'Brien of Engine Company 20 was blown downstairs and badly bruised. James Hughes of Engine Company 20 and C. S. Raynolds of Engine Company 55 received severe cuts on the hands by broken glass.

The back draught blew the flames all through the building. About a minute later the fire was raging on every floor, and thick, acrid smoke, caused by the burning leather, poured out of all the windows.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. DORIS B. GUMPORT, wife of Leonard A. Gumport and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Reisenberger, died yesterday at her home, 818 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, in her twenty-seventh year.

WALTER A. OLSEN of 319 Lewis Avenue, Brooklyn, an advertising writer formerly with Abraham & Straus in Brooklyn, died in Toledo, Ohio, on Sunday from heart disease.

Dr. HENRY J. QUENN, 47 years old, formerly a prominent dentist of Brooklyn, died at his home in Albion, N. Y., on Wednesday. He was born in Waterloo, N. Y., and was a graduate of the Baltimore Medical and Dental College.

Mrs. GERTRUDE FRANCES JOCHUM, widow of Andrew Jochum, a dealer in copper, died on Wednesday at her home, 362 Parkside Avenue, Flatbush, in her seventy-third year. She is survived by three sons and three daughters.

Mrs. ANNIE C. EGUIGUREN, wife of Javier Eguiguren, a cigar manufacturer, died on Tuesday at her home, 553 Fiftieth Street, Brooklyn, aged 54 years.

Mrs. MARY ISABELLE LANE, widow of Richard Lane, a law book maker, died on Tuesday at her home, 377 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn. She was 86 years of age, and in early life was an active member of the old John Street M. E. Church.

CHARLES T. GILMORE, Jr., a broker, died on Tuesday at his home, 211 Madison Street, Brooklyn, aged 35 years.

Mrs. ANNIE LOUISA PETERSON, 83 years old, one of the oldest members of St. Roman Catholic Church of St. Charles Borromeo, and widow of Henry Harold Peterson, a ship broker of Manhattan, died at her residence, 24 Garden Place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday.

Mrs. MARGARET N. TUTHILL, widow of a retired Police Lieutenant, died yesterday at her home in Huntington, L. I., in her seventieth year. She was formerly a public school teacher, and for a number of years was President of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of Huntington Methodist Episcopal Church.

EDMUND O'CONNOR, 93 years old, who was for thirty-six years in the employ of the Lunatic Steamship Company, died on Wednesday at his home, 1,357 Fifty-sixth Street, Borough Park. He came to this country from Ireland at an early age. He is survived by two sons, the Rev. David F. O'Connor, assistant rector of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Andrew, in Manhattan, and John O'Connor, and two daughters, Nellie and Theresa O'Connor.

ERNEST C. BLOOMFIELD died on Wednesday at the home of his parents in East Orange, N. J., in his nineteenth year. He was born in Cape Town, South Africa, and was a musician, having won a scholarship at the National Conservatory here.

Mrs. MARY K. TAYLOR, proprietor of the Pine Tree Inn at Berkeley Heights, N. J., died there yesterday, in her sixtieth year.

FRANCIS KAIN, who retired in 1911 after serving seven years in the Treasury Department and for many years in charge of the pay division of the Sub-Treasury in Wall Street, is dead at his home, 325 Fifty-seventh Street, in his eighty-ninth year.

CHARLES J. CARNEY, a chief engineer of the American Locomotive Company, died on Wednesday at his home in Dunkirk, N. Y., in his seventy-first year.

OLIVER M. ARKENBURGH, a retired leaf tobacco merchant, died on Wednesday at his home, 233 West 107th Street, in his sixty-eighth year.

EGBERT M. HOWLAND, for sixty years a resident of Mount Vernon, N. Y., died on Wednesday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. William Strain, in Round Hill, Conn., in his eighty-second year.

Miss EMILIE LOUISE WELLS, Associate Professor of Economics in Vassar College, died at her home in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., yesterday after a long illness. Last year Miss Wells was President of the Vassar Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa.

MARCUS A. JOSEPHI, President of the Chemical Importing and Manufacturing Company, 90 West Street, which he founded in 1887, died yesterday at his home, 28 West Ninety-fifth Street, in his sixty-seventh year.

HENRY A. CHAPMAN, grandson of Augustus Chapman, founder of the American Express Company, and a son of the late George A. Chapman, one of the founders of Morristown, N. J., is dead at the home of his son, George S. Chapman, artist, in Leonia, N. J.

BERNHARD WALLACH, once a New York cattle broker, died of chronic nephritis last night at his home, 385 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Mrs. SARAH A. DE WITT, 82 years old, widow of former Charities Commissioner Peter De Witt, died yesterday at her residence, Mount Vernon.

HERMAN VON DER HEIDE, father of Herman F. von der Heide, leader of an orchestra, died yesterday at his home in Newark, N. J.

HORACE S. VAN WAGENER, a retired pharmacist, died yesterday at his home in Madison, N. J., in his eighty-first year.

HERBERT E. MARSTON, a member of the Marston Lumber Company of this city, died yesterday at his home, Mount Vernon, aged 44 years.

RED CROSS TO SEEK A MILLION MEMBERS

Ex-President Taft Announces a National Campaign to be Opened Here.

MAYOR HONORARY CHAIRMAN

Committee of Bankers, Business Men, Labor Leaders, and Others Will Have Charge of Work.

William H. Taft, Chairman of the Central Committee of the American National Red Cross, following a meeting yesterday of the committee in the Red Cross offices at Lexington Avenue and Twenty-second Street, announced the preliminary plans of the association for a national campaign for 1,000,000 members, which will be opened in this city at once. Mr. Taft said that the officers of the Red Cross hoped to add 100,000 new members from this city by the end of May. Campaign headquarters, it was announced, had been opened at 289 Fourth Avenue.

Mayor Mitchel, according to the announcement, has accepted the Honorary Chairmanship of a committee of bankers, business men, labor leaders, and others, which will have charge of the campaign. The active Chairman of the committee is Seward Prosser, President of the Bankers Trust Company.

Mr. Taft, as the first material of propaganda in the campaign, gave five reasons why citizens should join the Red Cross. They are:

1. The Red Cross is the one agency for relief commissioned by the Government in case of war or disaster.

2. In time of war the Red Cross must equip and maintain field and base hospitals; find for anxious friends sick, wounded, and missing men; transport them with tender care to hospitals or their homes; collect, prepare, and distribute hospital supplies.

3. In the event of disaster it is ready, and must be kept ready, for immediate relief. The necessity for this was shown in the Galveston flood, the San Francisco fire, the Titanic wreck, Ohio floods, and eighty other disasters. In all of these the Red Cross provided immediately shelter, food, clothing, and care for the sick and dying, and thousands upon thousands of stricken people temporarily disabled—distributing more than $15,000,000 in money and supplies.

4. The Red Cross should have 1,000,000 members. It is mobilizing the nation's generous impulses, preparing to meet not only the possible disasters of war, but also the inevitable disasters of peace.

5. Japan with 40,000,000 people has 1,800,000 Red Cross members. Should the United States with 100,000,000 people lag behind?

Mr. Taft also announced that the following had been invited to become members of the Executive Committee of the organization: Robert Bacon, Otto Bannard, James Barber, U. N. Bethell, Cornelius N. Bliss, G. C. Boldt, James P. Boyle, C. A. Coffin, H. P. Davison, W. A. Day, Robert W. de Forest, William B. Franklin, Daniel Guggenheim, Darwin P. Kingsley, Charles F. Minor, Charles L. Morse, Charles F. Murphy, H. G. S. Noble, Charles D. Norton, Morgan J. O'Brien, E. H. Outerbridge, the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, Charles A. Peabody, Frederick Pratt, Eugene H. Rosenquest, J. D. Ryan, Sheriff Alfred Smith, Otis J. Stephens, Frank Trumbull, H. Hobart Underwood, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Alfred T. White, and Major Gen. Leonard Wood.

A relief model of a modern battlefield that serves to give the average civilian a graphic picture of war as it is actually carried on was put on display yesterday at the rooms of the American Red Cross at 411 Fifth Avenue, corner of Thirty-seventh Street. The material used in the model was macerated paper money contributed by the Treasury Department from its supply of condemned bills.

CHILDREN NOMINATE WILSON

L. E. Quigg Chairman of Mock Convention at Christodora House.

Lemuel Ely Quigg had an opportunity last night to preside over a National Convention which nominated Woodrow Wilson for President. As permanent Chairman of the convention, Mr. Quigg met the unanimous aproval of all the delegates, mostly children ranging from eight to fifteen years. In the great majority too, the delegates were girl members of the Christodora House at 147th Street and Avenue B, where the convention was held.

The children cast their votes for the clubs of the Christodora House which they represented. On the first and only ballot President Wilson took the lead at once with 410 votes. The other candidates were favored in the following order: Theodore Roosevelt, 274; Allen L. Benson, 200, and Charles E. Hughes, 60. The delegates were equally divided on the subject of preparedness, and Mr. Quigg in a final speech to the children decided it would be best to strike the preparedness plank out of the platform.

Reicher to Open School of Acting.

Emanuel Reicher, the German actor-manager who has appeared here in a number of his own productions, announces that he has accepted the invitation of a group of men and women interested in the drama to establish a school of acting. Mr. Reicher will be assisted by his daughter, Hedwig Reicher, and the course will be divided into two parts—instruction for young players of promise and a course for experienced players. The school will be opened about the middle of May.

The New Stage Starts Tonight.

The New Stage is the name of an organization that will give its first performance tonight in the Garden Theatre. According to its prospectus, it "aspires to satisfy the longing for the beautiful, the artistic, the spiritual; it seeks to awaken and develop the aesthetic sense in the Jewish audiences. The New Stage will be free from the pernicioussness of the 'star system,' " a system, the prospectus says, that has prevailed in the present Yiddish Theatre. "Gabri and the Women" is the title of the drama by David Pinski that will be produced tonight. The performance will be repeated tomorrow night and afternoons and evenings next week.

Julia Pinchuk, Free, Will Sue.

Julia Pinchuk, the eighteen-year-old Jamaica High School girl who tried to kill herself at her home, 19 Allen Street, Jamaica, because she says Dr. Theodore C. Mitchell, principal of the school, accused her of being a thief, was acquitted yesterday in the Jamaica police court of the charge of attempted suicide. Accompanied by Benjamin Marvin, the girl will go to school today and demand that she be reinstated. She will sue Dr. Mitchell for $25,000 damages, charging defamation of character.

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Helps digestion, corrects cause of constipation, makes rich red blood, builds you up. Ask your doctor. No taste of oil. Park & Tilford; Acker, Merrall & Condit, and dealers, $1.
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Mrs. Emily Fairchild Northrop.

Mrs. Emily Fairchild Northrop, 88 years old, widow of Professor Allan P. Northrop, a well-known educator, died yesterday in the old Fairchild Institute at Flushing, where she had lived for seventy-four years. She was a daughter of the late Ezra Fairchild, who came with his family from New Jersey in 1841, and established the Fairchild Institute at Flushing. Her husband was an instructor at the institute, and it was there that he wed her. She left one daughter, Miss Agnes Northrop, who lives at the institute. Funeral services will be held tomorrow afternoon from the old institution.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

CONFIRMATION.

FELTENSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Moses Feltenstein announce that the bar mitzvah of their son, Sidney Jerome, will take place at the Washington Heights Temple, 510 West 161st St., on Saturday, April 15, at 10 A. M.

Married.

MILLER—SMITH.—At Portland, Ore., on April 12, Lesley Smith, daughter of the late A. T. Smith and Mrs. A. T. Smith, to Charles E. Miller of New York, son of the late Charles E. Miller and Mrs. Charles E. Miller.

Brooklyn.

FANCHER—HARTCORN.—April 12, Alice V. Hartcorn to Archie J. Fancher.

HAGEMAN—WOLF.—April 12, Grace C. Wolf to Herman F. Hageman.

LA PLACE—VALENTINE.—April 12, Lillian L. Valentine to Edmond P. La Place.

STEVENS—JACKSON.—April 12, Florence M. Jackson to Harold A. Stevens.

STILLMAN—WILLIAMS.—April 12, Florence E. Cooper to William W. Stillman.

TAYLOR—FRANK.—April 12, Jeanette Frank to Clarence T. Taylor.

Jersey City.

NORRIS—LIEBER.—April 2, Lillian E. Lieber to Alfred G. Norris.

Died.

ARKENBURGH.—Wednesday, April 12, Oliver M. Arkenburgh, in his 68th year, husband of Susie Hill and son of the late Robert Hilton and Eliza Jane Arkenburgh. Funeral services Friday evening, 8:30, at late residence, 233 West 107th St. Interment private. No flowers.

ARKENBURGH. — Veterans of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y.—Members are requested to attend the funeral services of Oliver Arkenburgh (First Company) from his late residence, 233 West 107th St., New York City, on Friday, April 14, 1916, at 8:30 P. M.
THOMAS DIMOND, President.

COBB.—On April 12, 1916, in her 87th month, Emma Candler, daughter of Candler Cobb and Beatrice Carpenter Cobb. Funeral private.

COHN.—On Thursday, April 13, Herman, son of the late Francis and Bertha Cohn and beloved brother of William and Joseph. Funeral from Meyers & Co.'s parlors, 228 Lenox Av., on Sunday, April 16, at 10:30 A. M.

COSTIGAN.—Suddenly, on April 12, Martha Singleton, widow of Edward R. Costigan, at her late residence, 419 West 156th St. Funeral services Friday evening, 8:30.

COWDREY.—At her home, Larchmont, N. Y., on Wednesday, April 12, 1916, Bessie, only daughter of the late Samuel F. and Henrietta Cowdrey. Funeral service at her late residence, Larchmont Av., Larchmont, N. Y., on Saturday at 11 A. M. Carriages will meet the train leaving New York at 10:08 A. M.

CURRIE.—On Wednesday, April 12, 1916, Jane Murdock Currie, widow of the late Walter B. Currie. Funeral service at her late residence, 270 West 141st St., Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

CUSHIER.—April 12, 1916, John R., beloved husband of Lydia A. Cushier, aged 86 years. Services at his late residence, 308 West 22d St., Friday afternoon, 2:30.

DE WITT.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., Thursday, April 13, 1916, Sarah Annie, widow of Peter De Witt and daughter of John D. Morrell, aged 82 years. Funeral service at her late residence, 247 South 5th Av., Saturday afternoon, 19th inst., at 4:30 o'clock. Interment private.

GOTTLIEB.—On April 12, Lena, beloved wife of Samuel Gottlieb, and devoted mother of Gertrude, Ethel, Helen, Miriam, and Daniel, beloved sister of Hannah Scherk, Rose Lasserson, Adolf, Aaron, and Abraham M. Baumann. Funeral services at her late residence, 1,013 Faile St., Bronx, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

GUMPORT.—On Thursday, April 13, 1916, Doris E., beloved wife of Leonard A. Gumport, and only child of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Reisenburger, in her 26th year. Funeral services at her late home, 818 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 16, at 10:30 A. M.

HARRISS.—On Wednesday, April 12, 1916, at her late residence, 140 Riverside Drive, Valeria Lamar Harriss, wife of Dr. John Alton Harriss. Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence on Friday, April 14, at 12:30 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery.

HICKS.—Benjamin Embree, son of the late George Embree and Mary M. Cock Hicks, in his 74th year, Flushing, L. I., April 12, 1916. Funeral private.

HINES.—Edward H. Funeral THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d. (Frank E. Campbell Building.) Time later.

ISAACS.—April 13, 1916, Henry C., devoted husband of Eugenie Felbel. Funeral strictly private, at convenience of family.

JOCHUM.—Wednesday, April 12, 1916, suddenly, Gertrude Frances, nee Wolenman, beloved wife of the late Andrew Jochum, at her late residence, 362 Parkside Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. Funeral from Holy Cross Church, Church Av., between Bedford and Rogers Avs., Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 15, 1916, at 10 A. M.

JONES.—On Thursday morning, April 13, Mary E., wife of Albert G. Jones. Funeral from her late residence, 124 South St., Morristown, N. J., on Saturday, April 15, at 3:30 P. M.

JOSEPHI.—On April 12, 1916, Marcus A. Josephi, beloved husband of Ernestine Josephi and father of Robert Josephi and Eva J. Robison. Funeral from his late residence, 28 West 95th St., on Sunday morning, April 16, at 10:30 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

LAWRENCE.—April 12, Gertrude, aged 40. Funeral Chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Company, 161 8th Av., corner 18th St., Saturday, 1 o'clock.

LEFFLER.—United Brothers: Brethren—With sorrow we announce the death of Brother Jacob O. Leffler. Funeral Sunday, private.
JAS. H. FLASHNER, Secretary.
JAS. M. BAUM, President.

LITTLE.—At Freehold, N. J., Wade Thompson Little. He is survived by a widow and daughter, Adelaide Little of New York. Services at his late residence, April 15, 1916, at 2 o'clock.

MARSHALL.—Entered into rest, in Milford Conn., on April 13, Jerusha Andrews, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Andrews and Jerusha Grimes Marshall.

DOYLE'S CUNNING AND SPEED PAVE WAY FOR GIANTS' VICTORY IN PHILADELPHIA

DOYLE'S BOLD DASH UPSETS THE PHILLIES

Giants' Captain Races to Third, Left Unprotected, and a Rally Brings Victory.

KAUFF HAS A BUSY DAY

Clubs the Ball for Two Singles, a Sacrifice, and Gets Base on Balls—Tesreau in Form.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 13.—Larry Doyle broke down the stone wall defense of the Phillies in the ninth inning of the second game of the series and the Giants won by the score of 2 to 0. It was the daring work of the Giants' Captain on the paths in the closing stanza that threw the Quaker tribe in the air, and before they could descend the New Yorkers had their two tallies.

In the ninth Doyle, the first batsman, whaled a safe one past Bancroft and he perched on first. Fletcher tried to move the runner along. He dumped a fine bunt along the third-base line, and Burns, Stock, and Mayer all ran in to make the play. Stock grabbed the pellet and threw to first base, but Fletcher outsprinted the throw and was safe. In the meantime Doyle had reached second, and seeing no one covering third base made a dash for the last infield station. He outran Bancroft, who had dashed for the bag as soon as he saw that Stock was near the plate. Luderus then threw toward third base, but Bancroft never reached there and the ball went out to the left field bleachers. Doyle dented the rubber, and in the scramble for the ball Fletcher went to second. A sacrifice by Kauff moved him along, and then Neihoff booted an easy one from Merkle's bat and the short fielder registered the second and final counter.

While the Giants were having considerable difficulty connecting with Mayer's sidearm slants, big Jeff Tesreau, who felt rather frisky, was baffling the league champions and they were able to connect for only six safe swats. These were scattered throughout the nine innings, and when there were runners on the paths big Jeff did his best work.

There were but two times when the Giant flinger was in trouble or when the Phillies even threatened to score, but the sterling work of Doyle, Fletcher, and Burns carried him over the rough spots and pulled out the victory. A throw by George Burns from left field, on which he doubled up Eddie Burns at the plate after he had caught Mayer's short fly in centre field, was the feature play of the game.

Benny Kauff, who went through his first big league contest without getting one safe hit, gave the fans a true idea of his real ability with the stick. In his four trips to the plate he drove out two singles, got a base on balls, and made a sacrifice hit for a perfect average. In addition he pilfered second base. It was a real big day for the ex-Federal and he reveled in the fact that he now has started to swat the ball.

Rousch did not get a safe hit, but in the final period he made a great throw from the right field bleachers and caught Bancroft at third base after the latter had received a life on Brainard's wild heave. That throw spoiled whatever chances the Phillies had of a rally, for the next two batters were easy marks for the moist ball Tesreau pitched.

Each side collected only six safe drives and only one of them figured in the run scoring. That was Doyle's safe blow in the ninth.

At other times it was a battle of pitchers—the kind that is handed out in midseason instead of in the second battle of the long pennant race. With excellent pitching by Manager McGraw's star hurler, the Giants looked considerably better than yesterday. Their fielding was cleaner and snappier and all chances looked alike. Rariden, too, showed to better advantage, for he cut down three men who tried to steal second base and spoiled the only chances the Quakers had to score.

After going along scoreless for eight innings and reviving in the minds of the fans visions of late suppers and extra innings, Doyle pried loose the last round with a slashing single to centre. Fletcher dropped his bunt along the third base line and beat Stock's throw. Doyle did not stop at second base, but pulled real midseason stuff and outsprinted Bancroft to third. Luderus's throw went over the bag, but there was no one there to receive it and Doyle scored and Fletcher reached second. Kauff then dumped the ball along the first base line and was tossed out by Burns. Merkle then hit an easy one to Niehoff, but the ball filtered through his legs and rolled to right field and Fletcher scored. Merkle was tossed out stealing, and Rousch lifted a long drive to Cravath in deep centre. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
G.B'ns, lf.	4	0	1	4	1	Stock, 3b.	4	0	1	0	1
Doyle, 2b.	4	1	1	4	2	B'croft, ss.	4	0	0	3	2
F'cher, ss.	4	1	2	1	4	P'kert, cf.	3	0	1	2	0
Kauff, cf.	2	0	2	2	0	C'vath, rf.	3	0	0	2	0
M'rkle, 1b.	4	0	1	9	0	Lu'rus, 1b.	3	0	1	13	1
Rousb, rf.	4	0	0	1	1	Good, lf.	3	0	0	4	0
B'nard, 3b.	3	0	0	2	5	N'hoff, 2b.	3	0	1	2	5
Rariden, c.	2	0	0	4	2	E. B'ns, c.	3	0	0	5	1
T'sreau, p.	3	0	0	0	2	Mayer, p.	2	0	1	0	2
Total.	30	2	6	27	15	Total.	28	0	6	27	15

Errors—Brainard, Bancroft, Luderus.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Two-base hits—Niehoff, E. Burns. Stolen base—Kauff. Sacrifice hits—Cravath, Kauff. Double plays—G. Burns and Rariden; Doyle and Merkle; Niehoff and Luderus. Left on bases—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 4. First base on errors—New York, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 2; off Mayer, 2. Earned runs—Off Mayer, 2. Struck out—By Mayer, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Harrison. Time of game—One hour and twenty-eight minutes.

REDS BAT HARD AND WIN.

Cubs' Errors Contribute to Their Overthrow at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 13.—Heavy hitting by Cincinnati, coupled with several costly errors by the visitors, allowed the locals to take the second game of the series from Chicago here today, 8 to 3. Vaughn was hit hard, which forced him to retire in the third inning, but Packard was little better in so far as stopping the heavy batting of the Cincinnati team was concerned. Mollwitz's hitting had considerable to do with the scoring of his team. Score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
K'fer, cf.	5	1	1	3	1	M'gan, ss.	5	0	1	3	5
H'zog, ss.	4	1	1	4	5	Flack, rf.	5	0	2	2	0
K.W'ms, lf.	4	0	2	1	0	F. W's, cf.	1	0	0	1	0
G'ffith, rf.	4	1	0	1	0	Z'man, 3b.	5	0	1	1	3
Groh, 3b.	4	1	2	0	2	Saier, 1b.	4	0	0	12	0
L'den, 2b.	4	1	1	5	6	Sch'te, lf.	4	1	2	1	0
M'witz, 1b.	3	2	3	12	0	Y'kes, 2b.	1	0	0	1	3
Clarke, c.	4	1	2	2	1	Zeider, 2b.	1	0	1	1	0
Dale, p.	4	0	1	0	1	Archer, c.	2	1	0	0	1
						Fischer, c.	2	0	0	1	1
						V'ghn, p.	1	0	1	0	2
						P'kard, p.	3	1	0	1	2
						*Zwilling.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	39	8	13	27	15	Total.	35	3	8	24	17

*Batted for Yerkes in sixth inning.

Errors—Mulligan, (2,) Saier, Yerkes, Herzog, (2,) K. Williams.

Cincinnati	0	1	4	0	2	0	1	0	.	.	8
Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	—	3

Two-base hits—Clarke, Flack, Herzog, Schulte. Three-base hits—Mollwitz, Dale, Groh. Sacrifice hit—Mollwitz. Sacrifice fly—

SPORTING EVENTS.

STADIUM A. C. 34th St. & 8th Av. MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE
TOMORROW NIGHT Weinert vs. Anderson
Adm. 50c. Res'd 75c, $1, $1.50. Boxes $2.

FAIRMONT ATHLETIC CLUB, 135th Street and 3rd Avenue.
TOMORROW NIGHT
TOMMY ROBSON vs. HARRY GATTLE
JOHNNIE FISSE vs. YOUNG BRITTON
ADM. 50c.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington at New York,
(Wet grounds.)
Boston, 8; Philadelphia, 2.
St. Louis, 4; Cleveland, 2.
Chicago, 8; Detroit, 6.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 2; Philadelphia, 0.
Boston at Brooklyn,
(Wet grounds.)
Cincinnati, 8; Chicago, 3.
Pittsburgh, 4; St. Louis, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Boston	2	0	1000
St. Louis	2	0	1000
Washington	1	0	1000
Chicago	1	1	.500
Detroit	1	1	.500
New York	0	1	.000
Philadelphia	0	2	.000
Cleveland	0	2	.000

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Boston	1	0	1000
New York	1	1	.500
Chicago	1	1	.500
Cincinnati	1	1	.500
Pittsburgh	1	1	.500
Philadelphia	1	1	.500
St. Louis	1	1	.500
Brooklyn	0	1	.000

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington at New York.
Philadelphia at Boston.
St. Louis at Cleveland.
Detroit at Chicago.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Cincinnati.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.

ONE HIT FOR THE CARDINALS

"Babe" Adams of Pirates Pitches a Shutout Game.

ST. LOUIS, April 13.—Adams allowed St. Louis only one hit and Pittsburgh shut out the locals 4 to 0 today. St. Louis did not get a man past first base. Pittsburgh made their four runs in the seventh. Meadows weakened and gave two bases on balls, which, with a sacrifice and errors by Miller and Hornsby, let in a run. With the bases full, Sallee then replaced Meadows. Two hits off him caused two more runs, and, with the bases still full, he passed Baird, forcing in another. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
J'ston, 1b.	5	0	1	5	0	B'cher, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
Carey, lf.	5	0	4	5	0	Beck, 3b.	2	0	0	2	2
Baird, cf.	4	0	1	4	0	Smith, cf.	3	0	0	3	0
H'm'n, rf.	3	1	0	3	0	Miller, 1b.	3	0	0	7	1
Wag'r, ss.	4	1	1	1	2	Long, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
Viox, 3b.	3	0	0	0	0	Betzel, 2b.	3	0	0	4	1
Sch'tz, 2b.	4	1	1	0	2	H'aby, ss.	3	0	0	0	2
S'midt, c.	4	0	0	7	2	Snyder, c.	3	0	1	3	1
Adams, p.	3	1	1	0	1	M'd'a, p.	2	0	0	1	2
						Sallee, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						*Butler	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	35	4	8	27	7	Total.	27	0	1	27	9

*Batted for Sallee in ninth inning.

Errors—Schultz, Miller, Hornsby.

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	—4		
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0		

Stolen base—Schultz. Sacrifice hit—Viox. Double play—Schmidt to Wagner. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 8; St. Louis, 1. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1; St. Louis, 1. First base on balls—Off Adams, 1; off Meadows, 2; off Sallee, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Meadows, 2 hits, no runs in six and two-thirds innings; off Sallee, 4 hits, 1 run in two and one-third innings. Struck out—By Adams, 6; by Meadows, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Eason.

NO OFFER FOR THE PIRATES.

Gaffney Denies Trying to Buy Interest of Dreyfuss.

James E. Gaffney, the New York contractor, who owned the Boston Braves when they won the world's series in 1914, denied yesterday that he was negotiating to purchase the Pittsburgh Club from Barney Dreyfuss. Mr. Gaffney admitted that he had talked with the owner of the Pirates when he was here Wednesday, but declared nothing was said about buying out the latter's interest in the Pirates.

Mr. Gaffney said that he was still deeply interested in baseball and would like to get back into the game, but that the only cities in which he would invest in a club were New York and Boston. It is understood, however, that Mr. Dreyfuss is anxious to sell the controlling interest in the Pittsburgh Club. With the retirement of Fred Clarke as manager, Mr. Dreyfuss's interest in the game has diminished. In another season or two his other old stand-by, Hans Wagner, will retire, so the sentiment which has kept the Pirate owner in the game is fast disappearing.

McGRAW RELEASES COLTS.

Giants Send Eight Recruits to the Minor Leagues.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.—Eight players were released today by Manager McGraw of the New York Nationals. They are First Baseman Rodriguez and Outfielder Elsh to the New London Club; Catcher Sandberg, Pitcher Walker, and Infielder Shepner to Albany, and Infielder Babbington, Outfielder Farrell, and Pitcher Kramer to Rochester.

Jack Dalton Signed by Reds.

CINCINNATI, April 13.—Manager Charles Herzog of the Cincinnati Nationals announced tonight that he had signed Jack Dalton, who played last year in the outfield for the Buffalo Federals. Dalton has been instructed to report at once.

Insisted upon in every civilized language for its known superiority

CC AND GINGER ALE

IMPORTED Ginger Ale

Order by the dozen from your wine merchant or grocer for use at home

COBB CLEARS BASES WITH A DOUBLE

But a Five-Run Rally in Ninth at Chicago Falls Short of Victory.

CHICAGO, April 13.—Chicago batted Dauss hard today and won from Detroit 8 to 6, though a ninth inning rally, in which Cobb cleared the bases with a double, counted five runs for the visitors. Up to the ninth Danforth had Detroit practically helpless. Manager Jennings repeatedly called attention to the Chicago pitcher's habit of rubbing the ball on his clothes, but Umpire O'Loughlin failed to find on it any indication that a variety of the "emery ball" was used. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Felsch, cf.	5	2	2	1	0	Bush, ss.	5	1	1	1	3
W'ver, 3b.	3	0	1	3	0	Vitt, 3b.	3	1	0	1	1
E.C'ns, 2b.	3	1	1	5	4	Cobb, cf.	5	0	1	2	0
F'nier, 1b.	3	1	1	8	2	Veach, lf.	5	0	0	3	0
J'kson, lf.	3	1	1	3	0	C'ford, rf.	4	0	2	3	0
J. C'ns, rf.	2	1	1	3	0	H'man, 1b.	4	1	1	9	2
Schalk, c.	2	1	1	4	0	Young, 2b.	3	1	2	2	3
Terry, ss.	3	0	1	2	3	St'nage, c.	4	1	2	2	1
D'roth, p.	2	1	0	0	4	Dauss, p.	0	0	0	0	1
						Dubuc, p.	1	0	0	0	1
						Boland, p.	0	0	0	0	1
						*K'v'gh	1	0	0	0	0
						†Burns	1	1	1	0	0
Total.	26	8	9	27	13	Total.	36	6	10	24	12

*Batted for Dubuc in seventh inning.
†Batted for Boland in ninth inning.

Errors—Vitt, Felsch.

Chicago	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	.	.	8
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	—6

Two-base hits—Cobb, Schalk, J. Collins, Jackson. Three-base hits—Hellman, E. Collins. Stolen base—Hellman. Sacrifice hits—Weaver (2,) J. Collins. Sacrifice flies—Schalk (2,) Fournier, Terry. Left on bases—Detroit, 7; Chicago, 6. First base on error—Chicago, 1. First base on balls—Off Dauss, 2; off Dubuc, 2; off Danforth, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Danforth, 10 hits, 6 runs in 9 innings; off Dauss, 7 hits, 6 runs in 3 1-3 innings; off Dubuc, 1 hit, 1 run in 2 2-3 innings; off Boland, 1 hit, 1 run in 2 innings. Hit by pitcher—J. Collins, by Dauss. Struck out—By Dauss, 1; by Boland, 1; by Danforth, 3. Balk—Danforth. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.

MACK'S PITCHERS ERRATIC.

Prove Easy Marks for Boston Batsmen, Who Win, 8 to 2.

BOSTON, April 13.—The Red Sox won again from the Athletics today, 8 to 2. Three Philadelphia pitchers proved either wild or easy of solution by the Boston batsmen. Myers, who pitched the last seven innings, was the best of the lot. Except in the sixth inning, when Strunk and Oldring each doubled, following Crane's hit, the Athletics could do nothing with Shore. Pennock, who finished for Boston, was steady. Shorten's fielding and the base running of Barry and Gardner were features. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper, rf.	2	3	0	4	0	Walsh, rf.	4	0	1	3	0
Scott, ss.	4	0	1	0	4	Strunk, cf.	5	1	1	1	0
J'rvis, 1b.	1	1	1	6	0	O'Ring, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
H'zell, 1b.	4	0	2	7	0	Lajoie, 2b.	4	0	0	1	2
W'ker, cf.	3	2	1	0	0	McI's, 1b.	4	0	0	10	1
H'ksen, cf.	0	0	0	0	0	Meyer, c.	3	0	0	2	2
Lewis, lf.	0	0	0	0	0	Pick, 3b.	3	0	0	2	3
Shorten, lf.	4	0	1	2	0	Crane, ss.	2	1	1	1	4
G'ner, 3b.	5	1	2	0	1	Ray, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Barry, 2b.	3	0	1	3	1	R'dson, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Agnew, c.	3	0	1	6	0	Myers, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Shore, p.	2	1	0	2	2	Stell'er	0	0	0	0	0
‡Mays	1	0	0	0	0	†Murphy	1	0	0	0	0
P'nock, p.	0	0	0	0	0						
Total.	32	8	9	27	12	Total.	31	2	4	24	13

*Batted for Meyer in ninth inning.
†Batted for Myers in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Shore in seventh inning.

Error—Oldring, Meyer.

Boston	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	—8
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Strunk, Oldring, Walsh. Stolen bases—Gardner, (2,) Barry, (2,) Walker. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; Boston, 10. Bases on balls—Off Ray, 2; off Richardson, 1; off Myers, 7; off Shore, 1; off Pennock, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off May, 1 hit, 1 run in one-third of an inning; off Richardson, 2 hits, 2 runs in two-thirds of an inning; off Myers, 6 hits, 3 runs in seven innings; off Shore, 3 hits, 2 runs in seven innings; off Pennock, 1 hit, no runs in two innings. Balk—Richardson. Struck out—By Richardson, 1; by Shore, 1; by Myers, 1; by Pennock, 2. Wild pitches—Ray, Myers, (2.) Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen. Time of game—Two hours and two minutes.

BAD INNING FOR MORTON.

Cleveland Pitcher Pounded in the Eighth and St. Louis Takes Game.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 13.—Morton weakened in the eighth inning and allowed four hits and a pass, which netted St. Louis four runs and the victory by the score of 4 to 2. Prior to the eighth Morton had fanned eight and allowed but two hits. A running catch by Tobin of a drive by Speaker in the eighth prevented a tie. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C.Sh't'n, lf.	4	1	1	2	1	Gr'ney, lf.	3	1	1	2	0
Tobin, rf.	4	0	1	4	0	Ch'p'n, ss.	4	0	1	3	3
Sisler, 1b.	3	0	1	7	2	Roth, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
Jacobs, cf.	4	0	0	1	0	Sp'ker, cf.	4	0	1	1	0
Pratt, 2b.	4	0	1	4	3	G'dil, 1b.	4	0	2	7	0
Deal, 3b.	2	0	0	1	2	T'ner, 2b.	1	0	0	1	4
A'stin, 3b.	1	0	0	1	1	Evans, 3b.	2	0	0	2	4
Harley, c.	4	1	2	4	2	O'Neill, c.	3	0	0	10	2
Lavan, ss.	4	1	1	3	0	Morton, p.	2	1	1	0	1
D'ven't, p.	2	1	0	0	0	Covel'e, p.	0	0	0	0	1
‡Miller	1	0	0	0	0	*Smith	1	0	0	0	0
						†Howard	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	38	4	8	27	11	Total.	28	2	6	27	15

*Batted for Morton in eighth inning.
†Batted for Turner in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Deal in eighth inning.

Errors—Graney, Chapman, Evans, Lavan.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	—4
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Graney, Lavan. Stolen base—Evans. Sacrifice hits—Turner, (2,) Graney, Evans. Double plays—Morton, Chapman, Evans, and Turner; O'Neill and Chapman. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; St. Louis, 4. First base on errors—Cleveland, St. Louis. Bases on balls—Off Morton, 2; off Davenport, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Morton, 8 hits, 4 runs in eight innings; off Coveleskie, 2 hits, no runs in one inning. Struck out—By Morton, 8; by Davenport, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Evans. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

Scores of Other Games.

At South Bend, Ind.—Wisconsin, 3; Notre Dame, 2.

At Louisville, Ky.—Louisville, 17; Terre Haute, 5.

At Macon, Ga.—Mercer, 6; Michigan, 8.

At Bloomington, Ind.—Indianapolis, (A. A.,) 7; Indianapolis University, 6.

At Lawrenceville, N. J.—Princeton Scrubs, 4; Lawrenceville Academy, 3. (Eleven innings.)

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WRESTLE FOR A. A. U. TITLES

Entry So Large That Additional Night Is Needed for Contests.

The entry list for the Metropolitan A. A. U. wrestling championship tournament, which started last night at the Greek-American A. C., was so large that not more than half of the scheduled bouts were contested. The Championship Committee had to add another night to the tournament, and this evening about twenty-five bouts will be decided. The finals are slated for tomorrow.

In the preliminary rounds of the 125, 135, 145, and 158-pound classes good competition resulted and a large number of the titles were decided by falls. Those champions defending their titles who did not secure byes in the draw were successful in their efforts. I. Nelson of the Norwegian-American A. C., title holder in the 15.-pound division, had a hard tussle with J. Leahy of the East Side Y. M. C. A., winning the referee's decision on points at the end of ten minutes. C. Carlson of the New York A. C., champion among the 135-pound grapplers, also had to go the time limit to score over H. Prymus, a sturdy youth of the Central Y. M. C. A.

J. Hiltunen of the Kaleva A. C., who was a runner-up for the 135-pound world's championship in the Olympic games at Stockholm in 1912, had difficulty winning on points from S. Schusszler, Hungarian-American A. C., in a bout in the 145-pound class. Schusszler had to go out of his class to oppose Hiltunen, for he weighed a pound over the limit of 135 pounds. A three-mile run on the roads could not reduce the Hungarian-American matman, yet in a somewhat weakened condition he fought Hiltunen to his limit. The summary:

125-Pound Class.—J. Georga, Greek-American A. C., threw S. Luck, Hungarian-American A. C., with a double arm lock in 1:36; C. L. Lilljehult, Bronx Church House, threw E. Benson, Swedish-American A. C., with a three-quarters nelson in 3:27; C. Sardelis, Greek-American A. C., defeated J. Lowee, Harlem Y. M. C. A., on points, in 10:00.

145-Pound Class.—G. Romanoff, Twenty-third Street Y. M. C. A., threw Giraszy, Hungarian-American A. C., with a head in chancery hold, in 1:30; O. Johnson, Harlem Y. M. C. A., threw A. Schiller, Bronx Church House, with a three-quarters nelson in 3:07; Straits Kollos, Greek-American A. C. defeated Demetrius Kollos, Greek-American A. C., on points, in 10:00; P. Pashalides, Greek-American A. C., threw B. Rasulis, Greek-American A. C., with arm and crotch hold in 9:00; H. Klein, Hungarian-American A. C., threw J. Maryack, Glencoe A. C., with body hold in 1:10; J. Hiltunen, Kaleva A. C., defeated A. Schuszler, Hungarian-American A. C., on points, in 10:00.

158-Pound Class.—I. Nelson, Norwegian-American A. C., defeated J. Leahy, East Side Y. M. C. A., on points, in 10:00; Joseph Molner, Hungarian-American, threw E. Reichert, National Turn Verein, Newark, with body hold, in 3:15; G. Tsamberas, Greek-American A. C., threw C. Stoolanos, Greek-American A. C., with half nelson and wrist lock, in 2:08; W. Americus, Greek-American A. C., threw M. Finkenagle, East Side Y. M. C. A., with full nelson, in 9:07.

135-Pound Class.—C. Carlson, New York A. C., defeated H. Prymus, Central Y. M. C. A., on points, in 10:00.

HARVARD CREW WINS TWICE.

'Varsity Shell Beats Scrub Oarsmen in Brace of Races.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 13.—In two races of a mile each, Harvard's first eight-oared crew defeated crews B and C in the Charles River Basin today.

In the first event the senior crew was pushed hard to make up a considerable handicap. In the second race the first eight swept over the line with more than a length of open water separating it from its rivals.

Taylor, who has been out for a week with a sore hand, resumed his seat in the first crew today, and it is believed he will be able to row in the race with Princeton.

YANKS AND SUPERBAS IDLE.

Wet Grounds the Cause—Donovan Releases Cable to Newark.

Hal Cable, one of the Yankees' recruit infielders, was released yesterday to the Newark Club of the International League.

Captain T. L. Huston, Manager Bill Donovan, and Pitcher Ray Keating held a conference yesterday afternoon after the game with Washington at the Polo Grounds had been called off on account of wet grounds. Keating is dissatisfied with his contract and has not yet signed. Last season when Keating was unable to pitch he was sent home to Bridgeport, but was kept on the payroll. He was taken South this season, and showed that he had recovered from his ailment. He refused, however, to accept the terms offered.

No understanding was reached yesterday between the player and the club officials, but it is understood that the question will be satisfactorily settled in the near future.

Yesterday's game between Brooklyn and the Boston Braves was also postponed on account of wet grounds.

McCarthy of Cubs in Demand.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 13.—Roger Bresnahan is negotiating with President Charles Weeghman of the Chicago Nationals for the purchase of Infielder Alex McCarthy for the Toledo Association Ball Club. The Indianapolis Club, too, it is reported, is hot after McCarthy, and has made Weeghman a substantial offer. Bresnahan was reported to be negotiating for another Cub player besides McCarthy.

Columbia Shortstop Recovers.

M. J. Buonaguro, the freshman shortstop on the Columbia baseball team, returned to practice yesterday afternoon and will be in condition to play in the Yale game tomorrow at New Haven. Buonaguro turned his ankle in the Dartmouth game on Tuesday and had been away from the field.

Brown and Seppala Dogs Leading.

NOME, Alaska, April 13.—Robert Brown, with his team of fourteen Malamutes, and Leonard Seppala, with seventeen wolf dogs, were leading today in the 412-mile all-Alaska sweepstakes race which began Tuesday morning and probably will end late tomorrow. All the teams have left Candle, the turning point in the race, 206 miles from Nome. Brown and Seppala were last reported from Gold Run, twenty-four miles this side of Candle.

RUSSELL'S PITCHING DAZZLES OLD PENN

Cornell's Veteran Boxman Shuts Out Pennsylvania's Nine with Two Hits.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 13.—Cornell has only one veteran pitcher from last year's team, but he is enough. He is Russell, a tall, well-built chap, with great speed and a nasty hook ball. Added to this he has what might be termed pitching instinct. These three characteristics are not all that he possesses, but they were sufficient to send Penn's representatives to the third defeat of the season on Franklin Field this afternoon. The score was 3 to 0.

The offerings of the Ithaca star were so puzzling that only two safe hits were collected by the Quakers off his delivery. In the nine innings of pastiming only twenty-nine Red and Blue-garbed players toed the plate and only one passed first base. That one was Smith, Penn's first sacker, who advanced as far as third and there was caught flat-footed off the bag. Russell passed two men, fanned four, and permitted only six balls to be hit out of the infield, four of which were easy flies. The score:

CORNELL.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PENNSYLVANIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
S'ters, 2b.	5	0	0	1	1	M're, 3b.	4	0	0	1	4
Q'lan, lf.	3	0	0	1	0	Todd, 2b.	4	0	1	0	1
H'pes, lf.	0	0	0	1	0	Berry, cf.	2	0	0	2	0
Mellon, 3b.	3	1	2	1	1	S'g'er, rf.	3	0	0	0	0
Eck'y, ss.	4	1	0	5	3	Smith, 1b.	3	0	1	13	0
O'C'n'l, cf.	4	1	1	0	0	S'van, lf.	2	0	0	0	0
L'wig, 1b.	2	0	0	9	0	M'tin, ss.	3	0	0	4	5
Clary, c.	4	0	1	7	2	Gilm're, c.	2	0	0	7	2
V'tine, rf.	3	0	1	2	0	C'well, p.	2	0	0	0	2
R'sell, p.	3	0	0	0	6	Cross, p.	1	0	0	0	2
						*Wray	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	31	3	4	27	13	Total.	27	0	2	27	16

*Batted for Crowell in sixth inning.

Errors—Martin, (2,) Gilmore, Ludwig, Russell.

Cornell	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—3	
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	0	0

NATIONAL COURT TENNIS DOUBLES START WITH ONE MATCH PLAYED

WHITNEY AND SANDS WIN TENNIS MATCH

Rhodes and Stockton Defeated in Straight Sets—Two Teams Default.

Play for the national court tennis championship in doubles started at the Racquet and Tennis Club yesterday. In the one match that was played Payne Whitney and Charles E. Sands defeated the representatives from Boston, D. P. Rhodes and P. Stockton, in straight sets at 6—3, 6—2, 6—1. Two other matches were to have been played, but both were defaulted W. B. Dinsmore and Stanley G. Mortimer of Tuxedo defaulted to Jay Gould and W. H. T. Huhn of Philadelphia, while Wilson Potter and D. L. Hutchinson defaulted to C. S. Cutting and L. Waterbury. The defaults were necessary because of the illness of W. B. Dinsmore and Wilson Potter.

The playing of Whitney and Sands was a revelation. The men worked together in perfect harmony of action and their concerted endeavor was by far too strong for the Bostonians. Sands was expert in playing the certain points to the dedans and the grille and it devolved upon Whitney to take many slashing strokes from both Rhodes and Stockton. Notwithstanding that Whitney was the victor over Sands in the singles tournament, the Bostonians seemed to consider that the tournament match was not conclusive evidence of superiority. From their style of play they apparently believed Sands to be the stronger antagonist and the ball was kept away from him as much as possible so that Whitney had a lot of work.

Whitney handled the situation admirably. He stroked the ball well and gave the Boston players a hard battle because of clever placement shots. There were numerous occasions when the rallies were dependent upon Whitney, and he kept the ball shooting back incessantly until the Bostonians eventually were forced into errors. Sands, when the opportunity afforded, was effective in his placing, and at all times he kept the main essential of the match—team play—in mind. Whitney and Sands never crossed purposes during the three sets. The score:

Whitney and Sands vs. Rhodes and Stockton.

FIRST SET.

Whitney and Sands—	4	2	2	1	4	4	4	5	4—30—6
Rhodes and Stockton—	1	4	4	4	2	2	0	3	1—21—3

SECOND SET.

Whitney and Sands—	2	4	4	4	4	4	5		5—27—6
Rhodes and Stockton—	4	2	1	0	0	1	3		1—11—1

THIRD SET.

Whitney and Sands....	4	4	4	4	4	5			5—25—6
Rhodes and Stockton...	1	2	2	0	1	3			0—9—0

REVOLVER TITLE MATCHES.

New York's Aspirants for National Honors Busy in Armory.

The annual indoor individual and team championships of the United States Revolver Association are now being held in every part of the country, but as far as this city is concerned the marksmen are confined to the shooting gallery at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, at Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue. The contests will close Saturday night and then all the targets will be shipped to Washington, from which point the ultimate winners will be announced.

Four separate championships will be decided at this nation-wide tournament—the revolver championship, the pocket revolver championship, and the pistol championship, and the police team championship of the cities of the United States, the last-named event to be decided tomorrow night. In this event last year the New York police team took third place.

In addition to the championship contests there are handicap matches for each weapon and a special novice re-entry match for those who have never won a prize in a revolver tournament.

So far there has been only one entrant in the championship events in this city, Jacob Bernson, and he is shooting as a representative of the Canal Zone. His score in the championship pistol contest is 409 points and in the revolver championship 406 points. The best scores in the novice re-entry match up to last night were: C. L. Cammann, Jr., 217; T. T. Luquer, 208; J. M. Perry, 206, and Roger A. Creado, 204. Alfred H. Seeley scored 218 in the revolver handicap last night.

GOLF REACHES SEMI-FINALS.

Hunter, Beall, Marr, and Hartwell Advance at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., April 13.—The second round of match play in the annual mid-April golf tournament today brings J. T. Hunter and E. C. Beall together in the semi-final round of the first division. In the other half of the bracket Dr. M. W. Marr will meet C. A. Hartwell.

Hunter advanced by defeating H. C. Fownes 2 and 1 with mediocre golf. Both medals were over 80. Beall's golf was too fast for E. L. Scofield, Jr. He played out in 84 strokes and returned in 87. Trying to make a four on the last hole cost him a six. The eleventh was the only other hole where he took over 4.

Hartwell went out in 37 in his match with Proal and with four 4s on the first five holes coming in he finished on the fourteenth with a score of 5 and 4. Summary:

First Sixteen.—Second Round—J. T. Hunter, North Adams, beat H. C. Fownes, Oakmont, 2 and 1; E. C. Beall, Uniontown, beat E. L. Scofield, Jr., Wee Burn, 6 and 5; Dr. M. W. Marr, Woodland, beat G. M. McConnell, Edgewater, 1 up, (19 holes;) C. A. Hartwell, Brookline, beat P. A. Proal, Deal, 5 and 4.

Second Sixteen.—Jack Tunis, Bellevue, beat W. Catchings, Fox Hills, 2 and 1; Spencer Waters, Apawamis, beat W. N. Hackett, Merion Cricket, 4 and 2; W. H. Nevins, Springfield, beat Kenneth McCabe, Brooklyn, 2 up; B. E. Smith, Saginaw, beat G. J. Webster, Marquette, 3 and 2.

Third Sixteen.—J. A. Gibson, Rosedale, beat W. H. Smock, Deal, 2 and 1; Dr. E. W. Bush, Southern Pines, beat H. W. Ormsbee, South Shore, 1 up; A. D. Mallory, Orlando, beat Robert Foote, New Haven, 2 and 1; I. W. Champion, Brantford, beat E. B. Corcoran, North Hatley, 4 and 3.

FATHER-AND-SON GOLF.

Tournament at Sleepy Hollow Postponed Until June 26.

E. Mortimer Barnes, Secretary of the Metropolitan Golf Association, announced yesterday that the date of the Father-and-Son tournament at Sleepy Hollow had been postponed from June 10 to June 26 in order to enable boys whose schools do not close until June 23 to attend the tournament. If the postponement brings a larger entry than last year the links will be overrun with players, for last year ninety-four fathers found dutiful sons to tee up with them at Sleepy Hollow. In point of numbers this tournament bids fair to be the most popular event in the metropolitan golfing year.

The Ardsley Club invitation tournament on May 11-13, was also given the official stamp of approval by the M. G. A. It is many years since Ardsley has had a tournament. The first three intercollegiate championships were played there and the women's national championship was held there in 1898, but of late years Ardsley has dropped from view in the tournament field.

FORMER CHAMPIONS LOSE.

Mrs. H. A. Jackson and Miss Harriot Curtis Defeated at Wollaston.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, Mass., April 13.—The opening golf tournament of the season in this district was played today at the Wollaston Golf Club. It was a team match of the Women's Golf Association of Boston, and thirty-six of its best players competed.

Interest was centred on the appearance of Mrs. H. Arnold Jackson, formerly Miss Kate Harley, of Fall River, who made her appearance for the first time since she won the national title two years ago.

Mrs. Jackson played against Mrs. F. W. Batchelder and was beaten after allowing the latter six strokes. The former champion did not play up to expectations in the first nine holes, but on the last nine showed excellent form.

Miss Harriot S. Curtis, another ex-national champion, was defeated by Miss Eleanor Allen of Oakley, whom she allowed three strokes.

Miss Browne Tennis Victor.

NORDHOFF, Cal., April 13. — Miss Mary Browne, former national woman tennis champion, and Mrs. Louise H. Williams won today the women's open doubles championship in the annual Ojai Valley tournament, defeating Mrs. Ethel Sutton Bruce and Florence Sutton, 1—6, 6—0, 6—0.

Police Athletes in Competition.

A good-sized crowd gathered in the big drill room at Police Headquarters last night to watch the competitions between athletes of the second and fourth inspection districts. The latter triumphed by a score of 4 points to 3.

FULTON SEEMS TO KNOW HOW TO BOX

Huge Minnesota Heavyweight Makes Good Impression on His Local Debut.

Fred Fulton, the giant heavyweight boxer from Rochester, Minn., made his modest début in this city yesterday before a small gathering at the Pioneer Sporting Club, in Forty-fourth Street. About seventy-five persons attended Fulton's training session. Many of them went to the Pioneer Club prepared to smile at his efforts, but before they left, they were applauding the work of the big backwoodsman.

Fulton was something of a surprise, it must be admitted. He weighs about 225 pounds, but showed boxing ability which opened the eyes of the spectators. The Minnesota pugilist has a short, snappy left jab, which is almost as active as Jess Willard's left. He also possesses a right upper cut which he uses handily.

Futon boxed four rounds of about 1¾ minutes each yesterday with Bill McKinnon of Boston, who helped train Frank Moran. Fulton stands about 6 feet, 4½ inches in height and has a reach of 84 inches, which is longer than Willard's.

McKinnon is not very tall and he had a hard job trying to land on Fulton. To the oldtimers present Fulton's build, from the waist up, recalled that of Bob Fitzsimmons, only the new comer is much larger than the old champion. He has a small waist, but strong, massive shoulders. After he had finished boxing with McKinnon, Fulton wrestled for a while with Tex O'Rourke. He also worked on the chest pulleys, skipped rope and did some shadow boxing. Fulton will continue his training at the Pioneer Club until his bout with Al Reich, at the Stadium A. C., on April 28.

Harry Pollok and Dan McKetrick, the boxing promoters, plan to conduct a fistic club at Washington Park in Brooklyn during the Summer. They will soon apply to the State Athletic Commission for a license, and will make a bid for the proposed ten-round bout between Frank Moran and Jack Dillon. Billy Gibson, manager of the Stadium Athletic Club, has already offered Moran $17,500 to box Dillon at that club, and Ike Dorgan, Moran's manager, has the offer under consideration. The bout will go to the highest bidder.

John Weismantel, manager of the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn, also proposes to hold boxing bouts at Ebbets Field during the coming Summer. He staged several big bouts there last Summer which drew big crowds. It is expected that if Fred Fulton disposes of Al Reich in impressive style on April 28, his next match, probably with Coffey or Moran, may be held at Ebbets Field.

LESLEY GOLF AT BROOKLINE

Cup Matches to be Played on Massachusetts Course Sept. 29-30.

The Massachusetts Golf Association has selected the Country Club of Brookline as the location for the Lesley Cup matches on Sept. 29 and 30. The date of the tournament was announced some time ago, but the selection of the course is always left to the golf association of the district in which the matches of the year are to be played. The Massachusetts Golf Association shows a preference for the famous course over which Ouimet defeated Vardon and Ray in 1913, for the last Lesley Cup matches in the Boston district were played on the same course.

On the first day of the tournament the Metropolitan team will engage the Veterans, a team composed of four players from the home district and three players each from the visiting districts, while the Boston team meets the Pennsylvanians. The winners of the first day will be opponents in the final on Sept. 30. Under the leadership of Finday S. Douglas the Metropolitan golfers were victorious at Merion last year and it is expected that the same team that won the trophy last year will defend it this season.

JIM COFFEY STOPS GEYER.

Denver Boxer Knocked Out in Sixth Round at Stadium A. C.

Jim Coffey, the big son of Roscommon County, Ireland, who was regarded by many as worthy of serious consideration as a contender for Jess Willard's heavyweight championship title until he was knocked out by Frank Moran, advanced a step last night in his effort to regain his pugilistic prestige. His opponent was Jack Geyer of Denver, who has been boxing for many years, mostly in the West, with varying success. The men were opponents in what was to have been the feature attraction of ten rounds at the Stadium Athletic Club in the Manhattan Opera House in West Thirty-fourth Street, but, after the big Irishman had beaten his opponent about the ring for a little more than five rounds, the Denver boxer's seconds tossed a towel into the ring as a token of defeat for their man.

This action was unnecessary, for Referee Kid McPartland, an old-time boxer, had stepped between the combatants shortly after the bell had sent the men on their way in the fifth round, after Coffey had landed a heavy right-hand swing on the side of Geyer's face, which sent the latter reeling into a corner of the ring. This was the only blow landed in the round, and, although it was aimed at the Denver heavyweight's jaw, it struck high on the cheekbone. Nevertheless, it had the full weight of Coffey's powerful shoulders behind it and sent Geyer wobbling and totally oblivious of his surroundings on to the ropes. Then, when Coffey was rushing eagerly at his adversary to complete his task, McPartland put his arms about Geyer's body and frantically motioned the Irish heavyweight that hostilities were ended for the night. To make doubly sure that no further blows would be struck their protége, Geyer's seconds threw a towel into the ring, and at this sign Coffey jumped through the ropes amid a great outburst of applause.

It was Coffey's bout from the start, for, although he showed no wonderful ability himself, the Western boxer seemed to be a toy before him. Twice before the finish he had Geyer on the floor and in distress.

FOE OF BOXING MEETS MORAN

Senator Jones and Heavyweight Have Friendly Verbal Bout.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 13.—Senator Samuel A. Jones, who has introduced a bill to repeal the boxing law, met Frank Moran, runner up for the heavyweight championship, in the Senate lobby today. The honors went to Moran.

Senator Jones, the foe of rum, says he used to be handy with the gloves some twenty years ago. He and Moran did not try that kind of an argument today, but they went the limit in a test of their vocabularies.

Senator Jones thought Moran was a "perfect gentleman," but was all wrong in his choice of a "profession." Moran made no such remarks about the Senator, but confined himself to an academic discussion of the manly art.

"Well, anyway," concluded the Senator from Chenango, "there wont be any legislation along that line this session."

And the other Senators who listened conceded that the Senator from Chenango spoke the truth about his legislation.

Old Farmhouse for Golf Club.

Work is progressing rapidly on the links of the recently organized North Hempstead Country Club under the supervision of Ben Nicholls. A Colonial farmhouse is being remodeled and changed into a commodious clubhouse and a large barn, dating from 1832, is being transformed into a unique place for dancing and entertainments. The work on the course is going forward with such speed that Nicholls expects to have the first nine holes ready for play on Decoration Day. At a recent meeting of the club the following officers were elected: John H. Love, President; John C. Baker, Vice President; F. H. Filloy, Treasurer; Ernest M. Strong, Secretary, and Frank M. Belden, Golf Captain.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Harlem Sporting Club—Marty Cross vs. Jimmy Coffey; Pal Moore vs. Mickey Dunn. Both ten round bouts.

New Polo Athletic Association—Chick Simler vs. Willie Ryan; Eddie McGlynn vs. Bobby Ford. Both ten-round bouts. One six and three four-round contests also.

East New York A. C., Brooklyn—Jimmy Murray vs. Terry Moran; Wild Bill Rooney vs. Young West. Both ten-round bouts.

Vanderbilt A. C., Brooklyn—Frankie Diemeyer vs. Harry Pierce; Young Sailor Burke vs. Happy Mahoney. Both ten-round bouts.

QUITS HORSE SHOW WITH HIS ENTRIES

J. Campbell Thompson Resents Decision Disqualifying His Harness Pair.

J. Campbell Thompson, the New York amateur horseman, who for many years has been prominent at horse shows in Madison Square Garden and elsewhere, withdrew all his entries last night from the twenty-fourth annual horse show of the Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn, being held in the club's arena at Prospect Park Plaza.

The incident which caused the withdrawal of the Thompson horses occurred early in the evening, in a class for pairs of harness horses, in which there were five entries. The contestants were driven around the ring to give the judges an idea of their general appearance and conformation for five minutes before they were told to line up. Then followed several conferences among the judges, after which Charles Barry, who was driving Nestledown Blazer and Nestledown Blazes, the Thompson pair, was ordered to get on the platform, and a measure was put over the horses by the club's veterinarian. They were found to be under height and were ordered out of the ring.

Mr. Thompson immediately entered the ring and protested to the judges. They in turn referred him to the veterinarian, who maintained that the horses did not come up to the requirements of the class in height. In spite of Mr. Thompson's efforts to convince the officials that the horses were eligible for the event, they were not allowed to compete. The owner immediately retired from the ring and withdrew all his other entries.

The blue ribbon was finally awarded to Miss Isabelle Wanamaker's pair, Eve and Suave, the second prize going to another Philadelphian, in A. W. Atkinson, who showed Maud Muller and Meteor.

One of the most popular victories of the evening was in the saddle class for undocked horses, the first prize going to Miss Helen S. Leeming's chestnut mare, Remigia, which was well shown by G. A. Anderson. Miss Leeming who is the daughter of the President of the club, bought the horse last Winter from H. S. Ramsdall of Newburg, N. Y. The entry is a wonderful saddler, being half Arab and half Kentucky saddle horse. The red went to Samuel Keller's Jac Jacobs with Field Marshal. The awards:

Horses suitable for harness and saddle purposes, open to members of the Riding and Driving Club only.—Won by George A. Anderson's ch. g. MacGregor, ridden by Miss Marjorie Hubbs; Mrs. Edwin G. Babcock's blk. g. Woodford, second; W. H. Meyer, Jr.'s. b. g. Bobbie Gaylor, third; Mrs. Preston Davie's b. g. Viceburn, fourth.

Pairs, Harness Horses, Over 14.2 and Under 15.2 Hands.—Won by Miss Isabella Wanamaker's Eve and Suave; A. W. Atkinson's Maud Muller and Meteor, second; John L. Bushnell's Gypsy Girl and Gypsy Maid, third; Emil Seelig's Perfect and Perfection, fourth.

Saddle Horses, Undocked, Over 15 and not Exceeding 15.2 Hands.—Won by Miss Helen Leeming's ch. m. Remigia; S. K. Jacobs's ch. g. Field Marshal, second; Miss Ethel Hanan's b. m. Bella, third; W. R. Coe's ch. m. Sonia, fourth.

Ponies in Harness, Over 13.2 and not Exceeding 14.2 Hands.—Won by Willisbrook Farm's b. m. Tissington Amity; Halcyon Farm's b. m. Canterbury Dilham's Pride, second; Muriel Wiggins's b. m. Brownemia, third.

Harness Horses, Ladies to Drive.—Won by Miss Isabelle Wanamaker's ch. m. Suave, driven by owner; F. M. Warburg's blk. m. Woodlands Empress, driven by Miss Clemence Craft, second; John L. Bushnell's b. g. The Governor, driven by Mrs. John L. Bushnell, third; A. W. Atkinson's ch. m. Watton Treasure, driven by Miss L. B. Webb, fourth.

Pole Mounts.—Won by H. S. Crossman's b. m. Comet; William Post and Son's ch. m. Handsallette, second; William Post and Son's ch. m. Sugar Babe, third; William Post and Son's ch. g. Mechanic, fourth.

Saddle Horses, Ridden by Ladies, Over 14.2 and Under 15.2 Hands.—Won by Mrs. Robert E. Tod's b. m. Sceptre; G. A. Anderson's ch. g. MacGregor, ridden by Miss M. Hubbs, second; W. R. Coe's b. m. Natalie, ridden by Mrs. H. J. McGibbon, third; W. R. Coe's ch. m. Sonia, ridden by Belle Beach, fourth.

Runabout Class, horses not exceeding 15 hands 2 inches, to be shown to a runabout. —Won by John L. Bushnell's b. m. Gypsy Maid; A. S. Colgate's b. g. Billiken, second; William Rosen's b. g. Rex, third; Charles H. Leary's b. m. Molanda, fourth.

Saddle Horses, docked, over 15 hands 2 inches.—Won by Mrs. Edwin G. Babcock's blk. g. Woodford; Owenoke Farm's b. g. Tennessee, second; C. P. Schlicke's blk. g. Midnight, third; Mrs. George Crouch's br. g. Royal, fourth.

Jumpers, best performance over jumps at 4 feet 6 inches.—Won by S. S. Norton's b. g. Confidence; Mrs. Attmore Robinson's b. m. Golden Duck, second; Robert E. Tod's b. g. Aviator, third; Hobart D. Betts's b. g. Highbinder, fourth.

Jumpers, best performance over jumps at 5 feet.—Won by Mrs. Attmore Robinson's b. m. Golden Duck; S. S. Norton's b. g. Confidence, second; Robert E. Tod's b. g. Aviator, third; Albert Meyer's br. g. The Wasp, fourth.

CARLETON SQUASH VICTOR.

Wins Harvard Club Class C Event by Defeating F. M. Weld.

Guy E. Carleton won the Class C squash tennis championship at the Harvard Club yesterday afternoon when he defeated F. M. Weld in one of the best matches that has been played on the courts this season. It was a keenly fought competition throughout, and it looked as if Weld would win in the third game. Having won the first two games at 16—15 and 15—7, he continued his fast pace in the third game and almost ran out to a victory. With the score at 10—4 in favor of Weld, Carleton's play braced and he not only won this game at 15—6, but carried off the honors in the next two at 15—8 and 18—14. Weld made a determined stand in the fifth game, but his reserve strength was not equal to stopping Carleton.

After a long playing period the Columbia Club championship has at last been decided. F. S. Keeler is the holder of the title, having defeated both H. D. Bulkley and M. L. Cornell in the play off of a triple tie for first place. Keeler's victory over Cornell was scored at 15—10, 15—6.

A number of matches were played in the Classes B and C squash tournaments at the Yale Club yesterday, the former event having progressed to the third round, while the Class C is in the second round. Several close matches have been played in both events. The summary:

Class B, First Round.—C. Tomlinson defeated D. B. Green, 15—9, 15—13.

Second Round.—J. C. Tomlinson defeated H. Sproul, 15—14, 18—20, 15—12; P. L. Dodge defeated J. M. Watrous, 14—18, 15—3, 15—8; G. Stevens defeated J. Victor, 15—9, 15—13; M. Prentice defeated P. S. Brinsmade, 15—12, 15—19, 15—12; C. J. McGuire defeated J. S. Sprake, 15—9, 15—12; J. S. O'Rourke, Jr., defeated J. de Forest, 15—10, 15—9; J. B. Cornell defeated F. M. Blodgett, 15—6, 18—13; L. Bradford defeated T. O. Strong, 15—13, 15—4.

Third Round.—Y. Stevens defeated M. Prentice, 15—3, 15—9; C. J. McGuire defeated J. S. O'Rourke, Jr., 15—3, 6—15, 15—12.

Class C, First Round.—F. B. Makepeace defeated M. Sleard, 15—13, 15—7; L. Connick defeated A. G. Blaisdell, 18—15, 10—15, 15—0; C. E. Merrill, Jr., defeated T. R. Wells, 15—8, 8—15, 15—8; E. A. Trowbridge defeated C. T. Cooney, 15—9, 15—7.

Second Round—F. B. Makepeace defeated C. S. Landers, 18—13, 15—9.

Three matches were played in the Princeton Club Championship squash tournament yesterday and another was won by default. One upset marked the play, Dr. H. R. Mixsell, one of the best of the Princeton players, being defeated by R. Holland in a three-game match, at 10—15, 15—10, 18—17. The summary:

First Round.—H. Tobey defeated R. Monks, 15—5, 15—6; R. M. Forsythe defeated W. E. Hope by default; R. Holland defeated Dr. H. R. Mixsell, 10—15, 15—10, 18—17; R. Piel defeated H. Caesar, 15—9, 8—15, 15—11.

Dr. J. S. Read reached the semi-final round of the Class B squash tournament at the Crescent Athletic club yesterday when he defeated S. D. Eldridge at 15—7, 15—2. Dr. Read will play H. Rowe in the semi-final round. In the Class A tournament, J. Doig won from M. McGowan by default.

Tennis at Kings County T. C.

The courts of the Kings County Tennis Club, the oldest tennis club in Brooklyn, will open tomorrow. The club will make a new departure this year in holding a tournament to decide the junior championship of Long Island.

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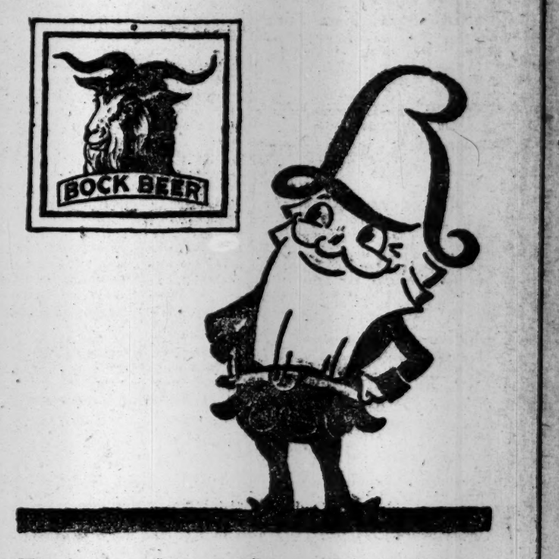

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Yesterday morning The New York American added another achievement to its long record of getting to the public first with important news.

The note from Carranza to the United States Government demanding the withdrawal of American troops was forwarded to The New York American from its correspondent in Queretaro, and was printed yesterday morning in The American before any other newspaper or the United States Government had received it.

Mexican News in The New York American

Damon Runyon—whose lively and vigorous pen has a touch of Kipling—is with the United States troops in Mexico. His articles, vivid with color and movement, are being eagerly read in The American.

The American's correspondents are on the border—with the invading columns—at Mexico City—and at Carranza's headquarters.

Next Sunday The American will present a complete exposition of the entire Mexican situation.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Active at Lower Prices on Submarine and Mexican News.

It was not at all necessary to cast about yesterday for an explanation of the increased activity on the Stock Exchange and for the sharp decline which accompanied the expansion in the dealings. The sufficient reason for this movement was found in the plain implications of the German reply to our inquiries about the submarine attacks on merchant ships, and particularly about the Sussex disaster and in the news from Mexico. In the latter case it was plain that the course events had taken had created a difficult situation, while the German note, confirming, as it seemed, the belief that the Sussex was attacked by a German submarine, plainly brought our relations with Germany to a graver stage.

While not professing to know the course which Washington would take, the likelihood of a break in relations with the Berlin Government was thought to be measurably increased by the character and contents of the German reply. This view, however, was not unanimous. While the belief had been growing in banking circles that a break was inevitable the same view had not been taken as widely among stock market traders. It was being said yesterday that a majority of those in the Street were still adhering to the belief that we would continue to maintain diplomatic relations with Germany. Not all of those who held to this view refrained, from selling, however, for in some parts of the list the fall in prices was sufficient to induce further selling merely as a matter of precaution.

In some quarters the impression prevailed that important financial interests were buyers in yesterday's market on scale orders, taking stocks as they were offered down, but not engaging in any aggressive bidding. This sort of buying was accompanied by a good deal of traders' buying, including short covering. The stock which was sold seemed to come from traders recently long of stock and from commission accounts. This latter selling was induced by the adverse news following upon the sagging market of recent days. This sort of selling was perfectly natural under the circumstances, for all had to admit that the immediate outlook in respect to the important matters of foreign relations with which the country is now concerned was uncertain, and uncertainty in respect to an unfavorable situation naturally induces caution.

So much interest was taken in our foreign relations that lesser things attracted relatively little attention. The further decline in French exchange led to fresh queries regarding the probably outcome of the negotiations for a new French loan in this market. Apparently these negotiations are proceeding favorably, the view in well-informed banking quarters being that the credit will be established in due course. It is felt that news of the completion of these negotiations would serve materially to strengthen the market for French exchange, and presumably such a result would ensue. At the same time it is recalled that the French share of the Anglo-French loan did not bring about a recovery in French exchange comparable with the recovery in sterling.

Owing to the fact that Great Britain, in addition to financing her own foreign purchases, is financing a very large amount of purchases for her allies, sterling is the exchange subjected to the greatest pressure, but it is also the exchange which has the widest and most effective support. It is profiting not only by the premiership which it enjoyed in the past, but even more by the credits created through the steady flow of securities which England is able to keep up because of her enormous accumulations of American investments in the years when English investors were placing a large part of their surplus income at the disposal of the American market. If France was as well supplied with American securities her exchange rate would no doubt be much less depreciated than it is. She has securities aplenty, but most of them are less available in this market than those which England holds. It is believed, however, that out of the vast amount which French investors hold a very large amount can be selected which will be acceptable here as collateral for a new loan.

FRANCS SELL AT NEW LOW.

Dollar Buys 6 Francs 7½ Centimes —Italian Exchange Brisk.

French exchange made a new low record yesterday, moving downward under a light demand until a dollar brought 6 francs 7½ centimes in a draft on Paris. This represented a decline for the day of 2½ centimes and a discount from the normal quotation of 17.2 per cent.

In some banking quarters evidences of short selling were found as a factor behind the decline, but this influence was considered negligible when compared with the other powers at work.

The impression appeared to be held by some in the Street that the expected French loan had struck a snag and would not be completed. In quarters thoroughly familiar with the loan negotiations it was said, however, that fears of that sort were groundless. The statement was made that satisfactory progress toward a secured loan or credit was being made and that when all details had been rounded out it would be found that France's commercial and financial needs in this country had been provided for far into the future. So far information is not obtainable as to whether the arrangement will involve a public offering of securities or will be a banking credit only.

While francs were moving downward Italian exchange was unusually strong yesterday, lire scoring a gain of 1½ per cent. over the closing rate of Wednesday. In exchange circles it was thought that Italy had obtained or would shortly obtain fresh credits in this country.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
25 railroads	76.87	76.18	76.30	— .65
25 Industrials	96.88	95.12	95.34	—1.54
50 stocks	86.87	85.65	85.82	—1.09

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
April 13	86.87	85.65	85.82	—1.09
April 12	87.13	86.07	86.91	— .59
April 11	87.88	87.31	87.50	— .23
April 10	88.00	87.13	87.78	+ .65
April 7	87.46	86.90	87.18	+ .25
April 6	88.78	88.31	88.43	—1.05
April 5	88.71	88.07	88.39	+ .09
April 4	88.58	87.89	88.00	+ .39
April 3	88.87	87.76	88.25	+ .56
April 1	87.82	87.46	87.68	+ .17

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1916	88.87	3	85.65	13	85.82
1915	73.36	30	64.54	1	72.60
1914	70.68	2	65.24	25	67.26
1913	62.51	4	56.44	30	56.88
1912	71.18	26	68.03	1	70.39

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1916	91.87	Jan. 3	83.49	Mar. 1	85.82
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	78.50	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.26
1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1	68.06
1912	85.83	Sept. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.23
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.06

*To date.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	718,400
Same day last year	1,206,677
Year to date	4,215,447
Same period last year	26,905,864
Average price and change 50 stocks	85.82 —1.09
Same day last year	89.90 + .58

Year's range to date	High.	Low.
Same period last year	91.87 Jan. 3	83.49 Mar. 1
Range year 1915	70.72 Apr. 15	58.99 Feb. 24
Range year 1914	94.13 Oct. 22	58.99 Feb. 24
Range year 1913	73.50 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30
	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
138	144	100	Adams Express	143	143	143	143	—1
20	20½	1,100	Alaska Gold Mines	20	20½	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
9⅜	9½	300	Alaska Juneau	9⅜	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
27⅞	27⅞	8,100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	28⅛	28⅜	27½	27½	—1
75⅛	76	900	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	76¼	76¼	75¼	76	— ⅞
96⅝	97¼	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	+ ⅛
70	70½	3,000	Am. Beet Sugar	71⅝	71⅝	70	70	—2
58¾	59	7,400	Am. Can	60	60½	58⅝	58⅝	—1⅜
111	112½	200	Am. Can pf	111½	111½	111½	111⅜	— ⅛
63	65⅞	4,300	Am. Car & Fdry	67¼	67¼	65	65	—2⅝
153	154½	1,800	Am. Coal Products	157	157	153	153	—4½
52½	53	200	Am. Cotton Oil	53	53	53	53	— ½
9⅞	10	200	Am. H. & Leather	9½	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
50½	51	800	Am. H. & Leath. pf	52	52½	50¼	50¼	—2⅛
26½	26¾	1,200	Am. Ice Securities	27¼	27⅝	26¾	26¾	— ⅝
23	23¼	3,100	Am. Linseed	23¾	23⅞	23¼	23¼	— ⅜
46½	47	2,000	Am. Linseed pf	46	47⅛	46	46½	+ ½
72⅝	73	26,600	Am. Locomotive	75¾	76¼	72¼	72⅝	—3⅜
101	102¼	100	Am. Locomotive pf	101⅝	101⅝	101⅛	101⅛	— ⅞
34½	35½	500	Am. Malt pf	35	35	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅞
98	98¼	18,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	101	101¼	98	98	—3½
112	113	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	112¾	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	— ⅛
94	94½	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	+ ⅛
50	50¼	1,500	Am. Steel Fdries	51½	51½	50	50	—2½
100½	100¾	100	Am. Sugar Ref	100	109	109	109	—1½
128	128⅝	1,000	Am. Teleph. & Tel	128⅛	128¼	128	128	—1½
46½	48	200	Am. Tob. pf. new	106	106	106	106	+ ½
97½	98	1,600	Am. Woolen	49⅝	49⅝	47	47	—2¼
17	19	200	Am. Woolen pf	98	98	98	98	— ½
91½	92	100	Am. Writing P. pf	17	17	17	17	
84½	84⅝	12,910	Am. Zinc Lt. S	94⅛	94⅝	91½	91½	—3⅝
66	66½	18,200	Anaconda Cop. Co	85⅞	86¼	84½	84½	—1¾
102⅞	103¼	300	Associated Oil	66½	66½	66¼	66¼	—1¼
100½	100⅝	900	Atch., Top. & S. F	103¾	103¾	102¾	103	— ⅞
101½	101⅝	200	Atch. T. & S. F. pf	100¾	100⅝	100¼	100¼	— ⅞
85½	85¾	24,325	Baldwin Loco	104	104½	101½	101⅝	— ⅞
76	76¼	1,300	Baltimore & Ohio	86¼	86¼	85¾	85¾	—1
21⅝	21⅝	200	Baltimore & O. pf	76½	76½	76	76¼	+ ¼
465	470	900	Batopilas Mining	98	98	98	98	— ½
85⅜	86⅛	100	Bethlehem Steel	17	17	17	17	
80	81	400	Bklyn Rapid Tran	21⅞	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
92½	92¾	100	Burns Brothers	474	474	474	474	+9
28	29	7,400	Butte & Superior	86	86¼	86	86	— ¼
28	29	100	Butterick Co	81	81	81	81	—1
21⅝	22¼	10	Do., odd lot	93⅝	94¼	92¼	92½	—1
46	47	900	California Petrol	28½	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
40½	41½	400	California Pet. pf	29	29	29	29	
165½	166	1,900	Canadian Pacific	21⅜	22¼	21⅜	22	—1½
52⅝	53¼	1,200	Central Leather Co	50	50	49¼	49¼	— ¾
110⅜	110⅝	200	Central Leather pf	166⅜	168⅜	165½	165½	—1½
93	93⅜	200	Chandler Motor	53	53	52	52	—1½
60¼	61¼	1,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	93⅞	93⅞	93¼	93¼	— ⅝
12⅝	12¾	600	Chi. Great Western	61⅝	61⅝	60⅝	60⅝	—1⅛
35	35¼	400	Chi. Gt. Western pf	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	12¼	— ½
98¾	99	800	Chi., Mil. & St. P	35½	35½	35	35	— ½
165	180	14	Chi. & Northw. pf	93½	94	93	93	—1
173⅛	173⅝	1,400	Chi. Rock Isl. & P	165	165	165	165	
22⅜	22⅝	800	Chile Copper	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅜	— ¼
53⅜	53⅝	2,700	Chino Copper	22⅜	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	— ⅛
42⅝	43⅛	4,600	Col. Fuel & Iron	54⅝	54⅝	53½	53⅝	— ⅝
25¼	25½	100	Col. & Southern	44	44	41¾	42¼	—2
133½	134	300	Consolidated Gas	26	26	26	26	— ½
82½	83½	700	Continental Can	134	134	133¾	133¾	— ¾
18⅝	18⅞	7,700	Corn Products Ref	83	83	82¾	82¾	— ⅛
92¼	92⅝	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	19⅜	19⅜	18⅞	18⅞	— ½
88⅜	88¾	60,800	Crucible Steel	93	93	93	93	—1
114½	116¼	100	Crucible Steel pf	91½	91⅝	88	88	+ ⅝
220	230	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	114½	114½	114½	114½	—4
97	97½	100	Detroit United Ry	221	221	221	221	—1⅝
106¼	108	300	Diamond Match	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	—1
45⅝	46	5,900	Distillers' Secur	108	108	108¼	108¼	—1⅜
24⅝	25	1,100	Dome Mines	47	47	45¾	45¾	—1½
60½	61	300	Elec. Storage Bat	25¼	25¼	24½	24½	— ⅝
33	33¼	7,400	Erie	61	61	60½	60½	— ⅝
50¾	50⅝	2,200	Erie 1st pf	36¼	36¼	35	35	—1
42⅜	42½	200	Erie 2d pf	51¼	51¾	50¼	50¼	—1¼
330	340	20	General Chemical	42½	42½	42	42	—1
165	166	300	General Electric	330	330	330	330	
149		100	General Motors	167¼	167¼	165	165	—2½
113⅝	115⅝	200	General Motors pf	450	450	450	450	—10
76½	76¾	15,400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	
86	89	200	Granby Consol	78	78¼	76½	76½	—2¼
119¼	119¼	1,500	Great Northern pf	88	88	88	88	—1
41½	41⅝	4,800	G. N. ctfs. ore prop	120	120	119½	119½	— ½
46¾	46¾	1,400	Greene-Cananea	42¾	42¾	41⅜	41½	—1½
21	21¼	900	Guggenheim Explor	48⅝	48⅝	46	46	—2
68	74	200	Gulf States Steel	21⅜	21⅜	21	21	— ⅝
69	76	100	Gulf States S. 2d pf	74	74	73¾	73¾	
101½	102¼	500	Illinois Central	75	75	75	75	
45¾	45¾	7,100	Inspiration Copper	102	102	102	102	
15⅝	16⅛	1,000	Interboro Consol	46¾	46¾	45¾	45¾	—1¼
18⅛	20	500	Interboro Con. pf	17	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅝
58½	59	100	Int. Agricultural	74	74	73½	73½	— ⅝
109¾	110¼	500	Int. Agricultural pf	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
114	115½	100	Int. Harvester, N.J	59	59	58⅝	58⅝	— ⅞
19½	20¼	100	Int. Harvester, N.J. pf	111¼	111¼	109	109	— ⅞
72⅝	73⅛	15,800	Int. Mer. Mar. pf	119½	119½	119¼	119¼	+ ⅛
47	47½	52,610	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. tr. r	20¾	21¾	20	20	
46½	47½	8,400	Int. Nickel	73¼	74⅜	73¼	73½	—1½
87	89	600	Int. Paper pf	48¾	48¾	46¾	47	—1⅜
100½	101½	500	Jewel Tea, pf	47½	47½	46¾	46¾	—1⅜
25¼	25¾	200	Kansas City South	88⅝	90	88⅝	90	+2½
80	85	1,000	Kayser (J.) & Co	110¼	110½	110½	110½	— ½
74⅝	74⅞	100	Kelly Spring Tire	25	25	25	25	
55½	55⅝	6,800	Kennecott Copper	82	82	82	82	+1⅜
75	75	17,850	Lackawanna Steel	77⅝	78	74⅝	74⅝	— ⅞
4,000		300	Laclede Gas, pf	55½	55½	55½	55½	—1½
8,400	8,500	200	Lee Rubber & Tire	75¾	75¾	74⅜	74⅜	—1½
6,200	6,300	100	Lehigh Valley	106	106	106	106	+ ⅝
120	121	100	Liggett & Myers pf	53⅞	54	52	52	—1½
120	120	200	Lorillard (P.) Co., pf	77⅞	77⅞	76¾	77	—1½
5,000		100	Louis. & Nash	120	120	120	120	—1
600	600	3,900	Maxwell Motors	125	125	120	120	— ½
46,300		4,900	Max. Motors 1st pf	72½	72⅝	70½	71	— ½
37⅞	38⅜	400	Max. Motors 2d pf	85¼	85¼	83⅞	83⅞	— ⅝
7	8	200	Mexican Petroleum	66¼	66¼	64¾	65	— ⅞
4¼	4¾	200	Miami Copper	108	108½	102⅝	103	—6¼
79	80	100	Minn. & St. Louis	38¼	38¼	37¾	37¾	— ½
115	115	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
110	110	100	Mo. Pacific tr	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
23½	23¾	100	Montana Power	4½	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
67	67½	500	Nat. Cloak & Suit	78	78	78	78	
7	7	100	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	114	114	114	114	—1
39	39¾	600	Nat. En. & St. pf	79	79	78	78½	— ⅝
107	107¾	900	Nat. Lead Co	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	— ⅛
130	130	3,000	Nevada Con. Cop	23¾	23¾	23	23	—1
101¾	101¾	1,000	N. Y. Air Brake	66	66	65¼	65¼	—1½
60¼	60¾	4,700	N. Y. Central	17¼	17¼	16¾	16¾	— ½
27½	27⅝	2,600	N. Y., N. H. & H	141¼	141¾	138	138	—3½
121	121¾	1,100	N. Y., Ont. & West	102⅝	102⅝	101½	101½	— ⅝
37	38	2,200	Norfolk & Western	61¼	61¼	60¾	60¾	—1¼
87	89	100	Nor. Pac. pf., 4s0f.	27½	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
66¾	67	100	North American	121½	121½	120¾	121	— ⅜
110¾	111¼	1,200	Northern Pacific	87½	87½	87¼	87¼	— ⅜
23½	24½	910	Pacific Mail	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	— ⅝
33½	38	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	111¾	111¾	111	111¼	— ⅝
57	57	2,200	Penn. R. R.	23½	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
103¾	103¾	200	People's Gas, Chi	34	34	34	34	+ ⅛
102	102	1,000	Peoria & Eastern	56¾	57¼	56¾	57	— ⅛
42	42¼	1,500	Philadelphia Co	103½	103½	103½	103½	— ⅛
28½	28¾		Pittsburgh Coal	9	9	9	9	—1
103¼	103¾		Pittsburgh Coal pf	43¾	43¾	41¾	42¼	—1½
50	51		Pressed Steel Car	26¼	26¼	26	26¼	— ⅛
102	102		Pullman Co	102½	102½	102½	102½	— ⅛
161½	162		Quicksilver	50½	50½	48¾	50	—1⅝
2⅞	3⅛		Quicksilver pf	102½	102½	102½	102½	— ⅝
4	4¼		Railway Steel Sp	161⅝	161⅝	161⅝	161⅝	+ ⅝
87½	88		Ray Con. Copper	8	8	8	8	
23⅜	23¼	3,800	Reading	4	4	4	4	
82⅝	82⅞	22,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	88½	88¼	87⅞	87⅞	— ⅝
49½	49⅞	8,400	Rep. Iron & S. pf	23¾	23¾	23¼	23¼	— ⅝
108	108½	200	St. Louis & San F	84	84	82	82¼	—1⅞
1¼	1½	1,100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	50¼	50¼	49¾	49¾	—1
3	4	876	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	108	108	108	108	— ½
2¼	2⅝	1,455	St. L. & S. W. pf	1½	1½	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
16	17	400	St. Louis Southw	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
14½	14¾	200	Seaboard Air Line	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
175½	178	200	Sears, Roeb. & Co	17	17	17	17	
32	34	3,000	Shattuck-Arizona	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
53	53½	600	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	177	177	175	175	—3
96¼	96¾	3,200	Southern Pacific	34¼	34⅜	33	33¼	—1⅝
20⅞	20⅝	1,400	Southern Railway	55	55	54	54	— ⅞
59	59¾	300	Southern Ry. pf	97⅝	97⅝	96¼	96½	— ⅞
137½	138	11,000	Studebaker Corp	20¼	20¼	20	20⅛	— ⅛
50⅞	51¼	2,100	Tennessee Copper	59¼	59¼	58½	58⅝	— ⅝
189½	190¾	3,100	Texas Co	140½	140½	137½	138	—2½
61½	62	300	Third Avenue	52	52	50⅞	50⅞	— ⅝
61¼	61¾	100	Union B. & P. Co	193	193	190	190	—4
200	300	100	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	61¼	61¾	61¼	61⅜	— ⅛
131½	132	2,600	Union Pacific	64	64	64	64	— ⅛
82⅞	83	100	Union Pacific pf	78¾	78¾	76¾	76¾	—2¼
61	62	800	United Cigar Mfrs	88	88	88	88	—1
92¼	92⅝	700	United Cigar Stores	120	120	119½	119½	— ½
145	145½	7,200	United Fruit Co	42¾	42¾	41⅜	41½	—1½
28½	29½	900	United Rys. Inv. pf	48⅝	48⅝	46	46	—3
19½	20	200	U. S. C. I. P. & F	21⅜	21⅜	21	21	— ⅝
163½	164¼	400	U. S. Food Products	74	74	73¾	73¾	
25,100		500	U. S. Ind. Alco	75	75	75	75	
1½	1¾	7,100	U. S. Red. & Ref	102	102	102	102	
52⅜	53	1,000	U. S. Red. & R. pf	46¾	46¾	45¾	45¾	—1¼
9,600		500	U. S. Rubber	17	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅝
73¾	74	9,300	U. S. Sm., Ref. & M	74	74	73⅛	73⅛	— ⅝
80	82	80,300	U. S. Steel	15⅜	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
117⅜	117⅝	800	U. S. Steel pf	59	59	58⅝	58⅝	— ⅝
81	81½	5,500	Utah Copper	111¼	111¼	109	109	— ⅞
43	44	200	Va.-Car. Chemical	119½	119½	119¼	119¼	+ ⅛
139½	142	400	Wabash	20¾	21¾	20	20	
4¾	4¾	3,000	Wabash pf. A	74¼	74¾	73¾	73¾	—1½
2¾	2⅞	1,400	Wabash pf. B	47¼	48¾	46¾	47	—1⅜
30¼	30⅝	800	Western Maryland	88⅝	90	88⅝	90	+2½
88½	90	500	Western Union Tel	110¼	110½	110½	110½	— ½
61½	61⅝	25,800	Westingh. E. & M	25	25	25	25	
3¼	3⅜	600	Wheeling & L. E	82	82	82	82	—1½
225	230	300	Wheeling & L. E. pf	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	—1
225	230	60	Willys-Overland	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	— ⅜
102½	104	200	Do., odd lots	4	4	3½	3½	— ⅜
125	125½	2,400	W.-O.pf.sub.cfs. f. p	228	228	227	227	—3
			Woolw., (F.W.) Co	226	226	225	225	
				104	104	104	104	— ⅛
				125⅞	125⅞	124½	125½	— ⅞

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

Gilt-Edged Securities in Increased Demand—Money Is Quiet.

LONDON, April 13.—The stock market was more cheerful today. Gilt-edged securities were in increased demand and the advance in consols and the war loans was a feature. Home rails were better on the abolition of the ticket tax, there was a revival of interest in rubber stocks, and shipping shares were firm on dividend announcements. Mines and Argentine rails sagged and American securities were neglected. Money and discount rates were quiet.

Bar silver touched 30d an ounce, the highest in a number of years. All the mints are buying freely and stocks are small here. The arrivals from America, it is reported, are already sold and are not available for the market.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, April 13.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 62 francs for cash. Exchange on London 28 francs 97 centimes. Five per cent. loan 88 francs 25 centimes.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, April 13.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£1,673,000
Circulation decreased	217,000
Bullion increased	1,455,940
Other securities decreased	5,594,000
Other deposits decreased	7,789,000
Public deposits decreased	1,112,000
Notes reserve increased	1,615,000
Government securities decreased	5,001,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 28.71 per cent.; last week it was 26.03 per cent. Rate of discount 5 per cent.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, April 13.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand decreased	98,099,000
Silver in hand decreased	3,411,000
Notes in circulation increased	28,229,000
Treasury deposits decreased	8,805,000
General deposits decreased	459,000
Bills discounted increased	14,577,000
Advances decreased	6,983,000

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Views on Stockholders' Lists.

The bill passed a few days ago at Albany, not yet signed by Governor Whitman, prohibiting the sale of stockholders' lists, has its supporters and it opponents in the financial district. There is a party which contends that the lists of stockhol

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BOSTON CHICAGO

STEEL RAIL PRICES ADVANCE $5 A TON

Bessemer Rails to be Taken After May 1, 1917, Will Be $33, and Open Hearth $35.

OLD RATES STOOD 13 YEARS

Buyers, Warned of Rise, Have Ordered Nearly a Million and a Half Tons Since March 1.

The intimation given by Chairman E. H. Gary of the Steel Corporation last week that railroad rail prices might be advanced became a fact yesterday when increases of $5 a ton for Bessemer and open-hearth rails were decided upon. After May 1 contracts placed for rails to be delivered after May 1, 1917, will be $35 a ton for open-hearth and $33 a ton for Bessemer. The old price of $28 a ton for Bessemer rails has been in force for thirteen years without change.

Dispatches from the Pittsburgh district yesterday said the independent companies were also adding $5 a ton to their rail prices. In fact, it may be a question whether the corporation or its competitors first broke away from the old quotations. The railroads, it is understood, had warning more than a month ago that the rail market was in shape to move upward at any time, and heavy buying of rails of late has shown that they took the hint. It is estimated that between 1,000,000 and 1,500,000 tons of rails have been sold since March 1 for delivery next year.

The leading makers of rails outside the Steel Corporation are the Cambria, Lackawanna, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and Maryland Steel Companies. Officers of some of these concerns were in favor of the increase before Jan. 1, but the Steel Corporation management was not ready to take the step at that time. Since the movement was started conditions in the industry have changed so that the old rail prices stood far below quotations for other products of the same class. Steel bars are selling at 2½ cents a pound, double the current Bessemer rail price and rounds, used in the manufacture of shells, are bringing more than three times as much as rails. Billets from which rails, bars and rounds are rolled are quoted at $45 a ton, compared with $20 a ton a year ago.

Judge Gary has told railroad men frequently in the past five years that the time was coming when standard rails must sell for more. That was because the carriers were constantly making their specifications more severe, thus adding to the cost of manufacture. The inclusion of more costly materials caused the price for certain qualities of rails to rise, but there was no more profit in making them than before. Added to greater cost of manufacture there has been a substantial increase in the cost of basic materials, and, steel men say, the advance put into effect yesterday was inevitable.

The highest level for rails on record was $168 a ton in 1867, when a rapidly expanding demand, because of ambitious railroad building in the West, came upon a limited manufacturing capacity. In 1873 the average price was $120.58, and in 1880 the quotation had dropped to $67.52 per ton. By 1885 the average level was $28.52, but in 1890 $31.78 was recorded. From 1893 to 1898 the quotation receded from $28.12 to $17.62. When the Steel Corporation was formed in 1901 an effort was made to stabilize the rail market, and in 1903 the price of $28 was established for Bessemer rails that lasted until the new rate was decided upon yesterday.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond		4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

	Trade Acceptances. Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Com-modity.
Boston	5	3	3	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	..
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	..
Cleveland	5	3	3½	..
Richmond	5	5½	4	3
Atlanta	5	5½	5½	3
Chicago	5	..	..	..
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	..	3½	3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3	4	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2@2½
Ninety days	2@2½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	1¾	2	1¾

*TIME LOANS.

30 days	2½@2¾
60 days	2¾@3
4 months	3

*Regular mixed collateral all industrial, ¼ per cent. higher.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 to 6 months	3 @3¼
60 to 90 days	2½@3

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	3¼@3½

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	4.76½	4.76¼	4.76¼	..
Cables	4.77	4.77	4.77	+.00½
Paris—				
Demand	6.06½	6.07½	6.07½	—.02¼
Cables	6.05¾	6.06¾	6.06¾	—.02¼
Berlin—				
Demand	72.62½	72.62½	72.62½	+.06¼
Cables	72.68¾	72.68¾	72.68¾	+.06¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchange so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

	Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close Demand	Yesterday's Close or Check.	Cable.
London	4.8665	4.76¼	4.76¾	4.77
Paris	5.1826	6.07½	6.06¾	6.06¾
Spain	19.29	19.32	19.32	19.38
Switzerland	5.1826	5.18	5.17	5.17
Greece	19.225	19.33	19.33	19.38
Berlin	95.25	72.62½	72.62½	72.68½
Austria	20.26	12.48	12.48	12.52½
Scandinavia	26.70	29.75	29.75	29.80
Holland	40.19	42.56¼	42.56¼	42.81¼
Italy	5.1826	6.43½	6.43½	6.43
Russia	51.45	....	....	30.20
China—				
Hongkong	....	49.50	49.50	49.62½
Shanghai	....	69.50	69.50	69.62½
India—				
Bombay	....	33.00	33.00	....
Calcutta	....	33.00	33.00	....
Japan—				
Kobe	....	49.84	50.25	50.37½
Yokohama	....	49.84	50.25	50.37½
Philippine Islands—				
Manila	....	50.00	50.25	50.37½
South America—				
Buenos Aires	....	42.44	42.36	42.41
Rio	....	32.40	22.78	22.87

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.72½	$4.70¾	$4.72¾	$4.70¾

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House Exchanges, $799,414,339; balance, $21,012,493; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $862,959.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 80c premium; Montreal, $3.125 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 30d, up ¼d; New York, 63c, up ¼c; Mexican dollars, 48¾@50¾c.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Liquidation was present in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange all day. Prices were swept lower, with the declines severe in many instances. An accumulation overnight of disturbing news factors worked for unsettlement. In addition to the threatening aspect of the German submarine issue, there was the reported demand of Carranza for the withdrawal of the United States troops from Mexico.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Alaska Gold	20¾	20¾	19½	19½
180	Allis-Chalmers	28¾	28¾	27¼	27¾
270	Am. Beet Sug.	71½	71½	71½	71½
850	Am. Can	60	60¾	58½	58½
270	Am. C. & F.	68¾	67	64½	65
210	Am. Ice Sec.	27½	27½	26½	27
20	Am. Linseed	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
5,120	Am. Locomo.	78	78	72¾	72¾
4,980	Am. Smelting	100¾	101¼	98½	98½
20	Am. Sugar	108½	108½	108½	108½
40	Am. Woolen	48¾	48¾	43¾	43¾
510	Am. Zinc	94	94½	91¾	91¾
3,155	Anaconda Cop.	85¾	86¼	84¾	84¾
1,410	Baldwin Loco.	103¾	104¾	101½	101½
30	Batopilas	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
40	Brook. R. T.	83½	86	83½	84
140	Butte & Sup.	95¼	95¾	92¾	92¾
50	California Pet	22	23½	22	22½
220	Central Leath.	53¼	53¾	52¼	52¼
70	Ches. & Ohio	60½	60½	60½	60½
90	C., M. & St.P.	83	93¼	88	93
30	C. R. I. & P.	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¾
10	Chino Copper	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
600	Col. F. & I.	43¾	45¼	41¾	42½
200	Corn Products	18½	18½	18¼	18¼
18,690	Cruc. Steel	91¾	91¾	88¼	88½
220	Dist. Secur	46¼	46¼	45¾	45¾
790	Erie	36½	36¾	35¼	35½
110	Erie 1st pf.	51¾	51¾	50¾	50¾
50	Erie rights	1-64	1-64	1-64	1-64
520	Goodrich Co.	78¼	78¼	76¼	76¾
60	Gt. North. Ore	42¾	42¾	41¾	41¾
40	Gt. North. pf.	120	120	119¾	119¾
210	Inspir. Cop.	45¾	46	45¾	45¾
40	Interboro Con.	17	17	16½	16½
290	Int. Mer. Mar.	21	21	19¾	20¾
960	Int. M. M. pf.	73¾	74¼	72	72¾
90	Int. Nickel	47¾	47¾	47¼	47¼
50	Kel.-Sp. Tire	75	75¼	75	75¼
520	Ken. Cop.	56¾	56¾	55½	55¼
70	Lack. Steel	74¾	75¼	74¾	74¾
60	Lee Rubber	53¾	53¾	52¾	52¾
210	Maxwell Mot.	71¾	73¼	71½	71¾
40	Maxwell 2d pf.	56	56	55	55½
5,490	Mexican Pet.	103¾	108¾	102¾	102½
270	Miami Cop.	38¼	38¼	37¾	38
20	Nevada Con.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17½
270	N. Y. Central	102¼	102¼	101¾	101¾
170	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	61½	61½	60¾	60½
10	N. Y., O. & W.	27½	27½	27½	27½
56	Pacific Mail	24½	24½	23¾	23¾
170	Pennsylvania	56¾	57	56¾	56½
10	Pitts. Coal	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
70	Ray Copper	23¾	23½	23¼	23¼
1,680	Reading	83¾	83¾	82	82¾
220	Rep. I. & S.	50¼	50¾	49	49¾
170	Shattuck Cop.	33¾	33¾	32¾	32½
590	Southern Pac.	97¾	97¾	96¾	96¾
450	Studebaker	139¾	139¾	137½	137¾
190	Tenn. Copper	51¾	51¾	51	51
70	Third Av.	61½	61½	61½	61½
450	Union Pacific	132¾	132¾	131¼	131⅝
560	United Fruit	146¼	146¼	145	145
520	U. S. Ind. Alc.	158¾	158¾	154¾	154¾
3,620	U. S. Rubber	53¾	54½	52¾	52½
16,180	U. S. Steel	83¾	84	82½	82¾
110	Utah Copper	82	82	80¾	81
2,080	West. El.	63¼	63¾	61¾	61¾
74,735					

MINING STOCKS.

700	Atlanta	.15	.16	.15	.16
500	Comstock	.08	.08	.08	.08
1,000	Cashboy	.08	.08	.08	.08
300	Goldf. Con.	.82½	.82½	.82½	.82½
500	Goldf. Merger.	.14½	.14½	.14½	.14½
300	Halifax	.65	.65	.65	.65
600	Jacket Cr. Pt.	.18	.18	.18	.18
400	Jim Butler	.95	.95	.95	.95
1,100	Jumbo Ext.	.80	.82	.80	.82
600	Kewanas	.14	.14	.14	.14
800	McNamara	.09½	.09½	.09½	.09½
600	Mizpah	.31	.31	.31	.31
500	Nevada Hill	.19	.19	.19	.19
300	Ophir	.26	.28	.26	.28
2,600	Rescue Eula	.42	.44	.42	.43½
250	Tonopah Ext.	5.87½	5.87½	5.80	5.80
11,050					

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'16	100⅝	101¼	4.00
Argen. Govt. Disc.		Feb. 21,'17	95	95½	5.12
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'17	100	101½	5.00
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	100⅛	101⅜	5.60
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100	100⅛	4.65
City of Q'b'c.	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100¼	4.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅛	100⅞	2.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.40
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	99½	99⅝	5.08
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1926	98⅝	99¼	5.15
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1931	99⅞	99½	5.05
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	99⅞	99⅞	6.20
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100½	101½	4.00
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	100¾	102	4.65
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅝	101	4.50
Swiss Govt.	8	Mar., 1918	100	100⅜	4.80
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99⅜	100⅛	4.90

Company Issues.

Alabama Pr.	6	Feb., 1918	100	102	4.90
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Nov., 1917	101⅛	101¼	4.05
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1918	100¼	100⅜	2.00
Am. S. T. Co.	5	Jan. 15,'19	97½	98½	5.95
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100¾	100⅞	4.10
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	101⅛	101⅜	3.40
A. V. R. L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	97½	99	6.35
*Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	100⅛	100⅜	2.00
*Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	101	101½	2.00
B'klyn. R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅞	101⅛	4.40
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99½	100	5.00
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2,'24	102⅝	102⅞	5.40
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	104¼	105	3.40
†Ches. & O.	5	June, 1919	101¼	101⅝	2.40
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	99⅞	100¼	4.70
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	98½	98⅝	4.25
Chi. Elev.	5	July, 1916	93	96	19.00
Cities Service.	7	May, 1918	101½	102½	5.70
¶Cons. Power.	6	May 1,'17	100⅛	100⅜	3.00
Den. G. & El.	6	Apr., 1917	102	103	2.90
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	97	98	6.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	101¾	101⅝	4.70
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1917	100⅜	101¼	4.80
Gr. Tr. of C.	5	Nov., 1917	99⅝	100⅛	4.90
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅜	4.00
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	101⅜	102⅜	3.90
L. Gas & El.	6	Apr., 1918	100	101	5.45
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	101½	102¾	5.25
M. West Util.	6	Jan. 1,'25	96	98	....
**Minn. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	101¼	101¾	3.00
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1916	88	92	....
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98½	98½	6.30
Morgan & Wr.	5	Dec., 1918	100⅝	100⅝	4.70
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	100½	100⅝	5.80
‡Nor. S. Pow.	6	June 1'17	101¼	101½	2.00
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15,'21	101½	101⅝	4.10
P. S. C. N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100⅝	100⅞	4.75
Rem. & Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb., 1919	98¾	99	5.15
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅝	101	3.95
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1918	100¼	100⅝	3.00
U. S. S. & M.	6	Feb., 1928	100⅝	110½	4.65
U. S. P. S. Co.	6	Apr., 1918	98	100½	5.75
†United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101	101½	1.50
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	101¼	101½	4.25
W'house El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	101½	102	3.45
W. P. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	100⅝	101¼	4.70
Wm. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	99⅜	99⅝	5.05
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	97	99	7.00
††West. Pow.	6	Mar., 1917	100½	100⅝	3.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	5.30
Winn. El. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100⅜	101	5.45

*To be called June, 1916, at 100½ for 1917, 101 for 1918. †To be called May, 1916, at 101. ‡To be called June, 1916, at 101. §Called for redemption June, 1916, at 101. ¶Called for redemption May 1, at 100. **Called for redemption June 1, at 101. ††Called for redemption May 8, at 100½.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

W. C. Langley & Co. have issued a circular on the 1st and refunding 5 per cent. gold bonds of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, setting forth a plan whereby other railroad bonds of lower yield can be exchanged for the Denver & Rio Grande bonds.

Security holders of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad have been notified that tomorrow is the last day to make deposits under the Frisco reorganization plan.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation has sent additional circulars to members of Congress in support of its stand that the Government should not build the proposed armament plant.

EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAX

$500,000
City of Minneapolis, Minn.
4¼% Improvement Bonds
Interest Payable March 1st and Sept. 1st

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100 M due March 1, 1918-1921, yielding 3.90%
400 M " " 1, 1922-1936, " 4%

Descriptive circular on request.

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1866 1916

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April the fourteenth
Nineteen hundred and sixteen

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NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES EQUIPMENT TRUST 4½s
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Due 1919-1920. TO YIELD 4.15%

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Series "D"
Due 1921-1923. TO YIELD 4.20%

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Due 1922-1923. TO YIELD 4.65%

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In a special article in the current issue of The Financial World the writer digs deeply into the proposed readjustment plan of the Pittsburgh Coal. His analysis of how it possibly will work out is well worth reading by all interested in this property and its problems.

Send for Copy.

The Financial World
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OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
715	Adventure	4½	4¾	4¼	4¼
71	Ahmeek	100¾	101	99	99
155	Alaska Gold	20	20	19½	20
620	Algomah	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
125	Allouez	69¾	69¾	69¼	69¼
5,521	Am. Zinc	94½	94½	91¾	91¾
271	Anaconda	86½	86½	85	85
585	Ariz. Com'l	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
300	Butte & Sup.	3¾	3¾	3½	3¾
1,255	Butte & S. pf.	93¾	94	92	92½
100	Cal. & Ariz.	74½	74¾	74	74½
4	Cal. & Hecla	555	555	555	555
15	Chino	54	54	54	54
1,637	Copper Range	64½	64½	63	63⅜
250	Daly-West	3	3	3	3
617	East Butte	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
400	Franklin	10½	10½	9¾	9¾
145	Granby	89	89	87½	87½
70	Greene-Can.	48¾	48¾	46¾	47¼
180	Hancock	15¾	15¾	15	15
10	Indiana	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
280	Island Creek	51½	51½	51¼	51½
170	Isle Royale	27½	27½	27	27
50	Kerr Lake	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
250	Keweenaw	6¾	6¾	5¾	5¾
575	Lake	10½	10½	10	10¼
50	La. Salle	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
225	Mason Valley	3¼	3¼	3	3
200	Mass Con.	13	13	13	13
10	Miami	38¼	38¼	38	38
50	Mohawk	98	98¼	97	97
2,630	Nat. Mining	1	1	1	1
100	Nevada Con.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
100	New Arcadian	8½	8½	8	8
130	New Idria	15	15	15	15
165

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

50 American Chicle Com. & Pfd.
100 Continental Insurance
500 Cumberland Corporation Pfd.
50 E. W. Bliss Com.
100 East. Penn Rys. Pfd.
25 Franklin Insurance
25 German American Insurance
25 H. W. Johns-Manville Com.
100 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd.
25 Niagara Insurance
50 New Jersey Zinc
50 Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
10 Victor Talking Machine
100 White Rock Com.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

50 American Chicle Com. & Pfd.
100 Aluminum Co. of America
50 American Thermos Bottle
100 Batavia Rubber Pfd. with Com.
50 Buffalo Copper & Brass
100 Bucyrus Co. Com. & Pfd.
100 East. Penn Ry. Pfd.
25 Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
125 H. R. Worthington Pfd.
10 Harriman National Bank
55 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
20 Niagara Insurance
50 St. Nicholas Skating & Ice
25 Victor Talking Machine

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Industrial and Oil Stocks Show Further Declines—Mining Issues Are Firm and Higher.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 414,891 shares of stock and $149,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 94,032; oil, 40,609, and mining, 274,250. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15,800	‡Aetna Explo., w. i.	22⅝	23	22⅛	22⅛
1,000	Ajax Rub., Inc.	70¼	*70½	68⅝	68⅝
400	Amer. Nav.	12	12	11	11⅞
5	Atlantic Steel	60	60	60	60
400	Amer. Zinc pf.	73	73	72½	73
800	Atl. Gulf & W. Ind. S. S.	33¾	33¾	*33	33¾
110	Atl. Gulf & W. I. S. S. pf.	49¼	*49¾	49¼	49¼
200	Balt. Tube Co.	118	118	116	116
200	‡Butler Chem.	3½	3½	3¼	3¼
475	‡Can. C. & F.	67	70	65	66
100	Can. Nat. Gas.	1½	1½	1½	1½
2,250	‡Car Lt. & P.	6⅝	6⅝	6	6
4,000	Chev. Motor	190¾	190¾	184¾	185
940	Cp. of R. & H.	5	5	5	5
16,000	‡Cuba Cane S.	63¾	64	60¾	60¾
4,340	‡Cuba Cane S. pf.	95¼	95¼	93¼	93¼
50	Curtiss Aerop., v. t. cts.	43	43	43	43
250	Driggs-Seab.	140	141	140	141
200	‡Edm. & Jones	38½	39¼	38½	39½
100	‡Edm. & Jones pf.	94	94	94	94
100	‡Electric Gun.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,000	‡Gaston, W. & Wigmore, w. i.	70	70	70	70
87	‡Gen. Sy. Sig.	96	96¼	96	96¼
1,500	Grant Mot. Car	7	7	7	7
300	‡Hendee Mfg.	30	32	30	32
700	Holly Sug. Cp.	48	*49	*47	48
1,500	Holly S. C. pf.	97¾	97¾	97¼	97½
400	Int. A. F. S. C.	14½	15	14¾	14¾
200	Inter. Rubber.	14	14	*13¼	13¼
350	Kath. Er. pf.	27	27	26	26
2,000	Kenef. Zinc C.	14½	14⅝	13¼	13½
2,500	‡Lynn Phonog.	9	9¼	8⅝	8⅝
500	Man. Tra. als.	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜
700	Marc. of Am.	3½	3½	3¼	3¼
4,000	‡Maxim Mun.	6¾	6⅞	6¼	6¼
9,200	‡Mldv. Steel	64¾	64¾	63¼	63¾
200	N. Y. Transp.	15	15	15	15
2,000	‡Pearl. Rim.	126	126	118	120
115	Peerl. T. & M.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
700	‡Rock Island.	¼	¼	¼	¼
1,000	‡Rock Isl. pf.	¼	¼	¼	¼
200	St. L., R. M. & P.	36½	37	36½	37
1,650	‡Saxon Mot. C.	70	71	69	69
200	Sprgfd. Body.	57½	57½	56¼	56½
20	‡Sprgfd. B. pf.	102	102	102	102
1,200	‡St. Jos. Land.	16⅜	16⅜	16¼	16¼
3,000	Sub. Bt. v. t. cts.	35¼	35¼	34	34⅜
1,950	‡Tobac. Prod.	42¼	42¼	41	41¼
2,100	Un. Pr. Shar.	¼	¼	¼	¼
500	U. S. Lt. & H.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
800	White Motors.	50	50¼	49¾	50¼
200	W. F. C. v. t. cts.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,200	‡Zinc Concent.	5⅞	3⅜	3¼	5⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
22	Ill. Pipe Line.	177	174	174	— 3
57	Prairie P. L.	218	214	214	— 4
80	S. O. of Cal.	250	246	248	— 4
45	S. O. of Ind.	540	533	535	—10
35	S. O. of N. J.	515	510	510	— 7
80	S. O. of N. Y.	210	207	207	— 4

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
420	Am. O. & G.	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
600	‡Bar. O. & G.	3	3	2⅝	2⅝
2,300	‡Cosden & Co. Oil Ref.	21¼	21¼	20¼	20¼
1,400	‡Cos. O. & G. w. i.	7	7	6¼	6¾
300	‡Cos. O. & G. w. i. pf.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Empire Petrol.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
5,900	‡Federal Oil.	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
900	‡Inter. Petrol.	11	11¼	11	11⅛
8,000	‡‡Midwest Oil.	54	54	50	51
1,000	‡‡Mldw. O. pf.	85	85	83	85
450	‡‡Midwest Ref.	68½	68½	67½	67½
1,500	‡Muskogee Ref	3¼	3¼	3	3⅛
6,000	‡‡Oklahoma Oil	16	16	15	15⅜
200	Okla. Oil. pf.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,000	Okla. P. & R.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅜
100	‡Pan-Am Pet.	48⅜	48½	48⅜	48⅜
900	‡Say. O. & R.	12	12¼	11⅞	12
5,300	‡U. West. Oil.	80	82	80	79
720	Ventura	10½	10½	10¼	10½
3,000	‡Victoria Oil.	2	2	2⅛	1⅞
5,200	Way. O. & G.	7⅛	7⅜	6⅝	6⅝

MINING STOCKS.

2,000	‡Am. Com'd'r.	9	9½	9	9½
7,500	‡Atlanta	15	15	15	16
1,400	Bingham M.	12¾	12¾	12⅝	12⅝
15,700	‡Booch	25	25	25	20
6,000	‡Best. & Mon.	75	75	73	70
1,450	Brad. M. Ltd.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Buffalo Min.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
700	Butte & N. Y.	3	3	2¾	2¾
3,300	Butte C. & Z. v. t. cts.	8¾	8¾	7¾	7¾
1,550	‡Calaveras C.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅛	4¼
2,500	Caledonia	1¾	1⅞	1¼	1¼
800	‡Canada Cop.	1¾	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
5,700	‡Cashboy	9	9	7½	8½
1,000	Cerro de P. C.	37¾	37¾	37	37
100	‡‡Comst'k Tu.	8	8	8	8
2,200	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅞	1⅞	1½	1½
10,600	Con. Nev.-Ut.	1½	1½	1½	1½
500	Crown Reserve	¾	¾	¾	¾
200	‡Dome Ext.	40	40	40	40
700	Eagle B. B.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
725	‡Durom Cop.	2¾	2¾	2½	2½
5,400	‡‡Emma Cop.	61	61	55	56
5,000	‡‡Fed. R. M. C.	15	15	15	15
100	First Nat. Cop.	6	6	5¾	5½
7,500	‡Granite G. M.	74	76	74	75
4,000	‡Goldf. Cons.	82	88	82	85
9,000	‡‡Goldf. Merg	14	16	14	15
2,000	‡Greenwater s.	7	7	7	7
600	Hecla Mining.	47⅛	47⅛	44⅜	44⅜
5,800	‡Inter. Mines.	22	22	15	20
3,100	‡Iron Blossom.	2⅜	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛
1,700	Howe Sound.	5¾	5¾	4¾	5¼
1,000	Jerome Verd.	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
1,200	‡Lake Super.	94	96	94	96
3,700	‡Jumbo Ext.	81	*82	80	80
4,700	‡‡Kewanas	14	15	14	15
800	Magma Copper	17½	17½	17¼	17¼
10,000	‡‡Marsh Min.	27	27	25½	25½
1,000	McIntyre	91	91	91	91
1,300	‡McKin.-Dar.	45	46	45	46
1,285	‡Mojave Tung.	5¾	5¾	4⅝	4⅞
15,000	‡‡Mother Lode	36	38	34	34½
670	Nip. M. Co.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
2,000	‡North Star	18½	19	18½	19
2,700	‡‡Ont. A. Cent	39	40	39	40
400	‡Ont. Big Jim.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
2,400	‡Ont. G. Key (a. prospect).	25	25	25	25
3,700	‡Ont. L. Boy (a. prospect).	33	33	30	32
100	Tintic Copper.	1	1	1	1
400	‡Tono. Belmont	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	4¼
2,000	Tono. Ext.	6	6	5⅛	5⅛
5,000	‡Tono. Midway.	22	22½	22	22½
15,100	‡Tono. R. Rule.	45	45½	45	45½
6,000	‡Tono. Mizpah.	29	30	29	30
7,750	Tri-Bullion	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,120	United East.	3¾	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
2,000	‡U. S. Con. M.	15	16	15	16
7,100	‡Un. V. Ext.	26½	26½	25	25
2,500	‡Un. Western, (a prospect).	32	32	30	31
200	Utah Apex.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
5,000	‡West E. Con.	79	82	78	81
3,000	‡Whit O. Min.	11	12	11	12
200	‡Yuscaran Con	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

BONDS.

$9,000	Cerro de P. 4s.	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
8,000	‡Ches. & Ohio conv. 5s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
9,000	‡C., M. & St. P. 4s	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
20,000	‡Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s	100	100	100	100
2,000	Con. Ariz. S. 5s	38	39	38	39
20,000	‡L. V. 4½s, w. i.	100⅜	100⅞	100⅜	100⅜
75,000	‡Mid. Steel cv. 5s, w. i.	97⅜	97⅞	97½	97⅝
6,000	West. Pac. 5s ctfs.	30¼	31	30¼	31

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.
Note.—Wednesday sales of 500 St. Joseph Lead was sold at 16⅞.

INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord.,	15	17	15	17
Brit.-Am. Tob., o. b.	15	17	15	17

OIL STOCKS.

Houston Oil	16½	18	16½	17
Pierce Oil	14	14½	14¼	14⅝
Savoy Oil	11	13	11	13
Sapulpa	12	12½	12	12

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s	84	86	84	86

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	80	83	80	83
American Brass	280	288	275	285
Atlas Powder	225	235	230	240
Atlas Powder pf.	100	105	102	105
Babcock & Wilcox	120	127	120	127
Bliss (E. W.)	395	405	400	410
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	85	75	85
Can. Fdry & Forg.	175	195	175	190
Canadian Explosives	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	750	785	750	790
Du Pont Powd., new	345	355	345	355
Du Pont Powder pf.	105	108	105	108
Hercules Powder	380	390	380	390
Hercules Powder pf.	116	120	116	120
International Arms.	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond	165	175	170	180
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	105	100	105
Scovil Mfg. Co.	560	570	560	570
Winch. Reptg. Arms.	1925	2025	1925	2025

SUPPLIES FOR SPAIN.

A Shipload of Machinery, Autos, &c., Ready to Go There.

More than $1,000,000 worth of the most up-to-date American refrigerating, electrical, and chemical machinery, together with a large consignment of automobiles, will be carried to Spain on the Spanish transport Almirante Lobo, which starts for Cadiz today or tomorrow. In addition the vessel has laden large quantities of malleable tubes used in the manufacture of guns and motors of various descriptions. All of the goods were purchased under the immediate supervision of the official Spanish Commission, composed of army and navy officers, with offices at 18 Broadway.

The equipment carried over by the Lobo on the present trip will be installed in the Spanish Government's military plants, and in each instance, it was said yesterday, will represent the last word in American construction. Earlier shipments made since the commission came here, about a year ago, included ammunition, automobiles, both passenger and commercial, and aeroplanes.

It was figured yesterday that the commission has thus far awarded contracts for American war munitions, military supplies, automobiles and machinery worth approximately $16,500,000. Members of the commission seen yesterday expressed complete satisfaction with the supplies furnished and the treatment accorded them by domestic manufacturers. The commission will remain here probably until the end of the war.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1916.	Increase.
CANADIAN NORTHERN—		
1st week April	$677,000	$220,000
July 1-April 7	22,522,900	5,488,000
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—		
1st week April	248,262	8,101
July 1-April 7	12,282,103	919,729
GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA—		
1st week April	47,155	6,650
July 1-April 7	1,908,925	151,538
GRAND TRUNK—		
1st week April	1,155,486	147,166
July 1-April 7	41,320,414	3,049,933
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—		
1st week April	15,340	1,298
July 1-April 7	977,829	23,562

MISCELLANEOUS EARNINGS.

AUGUSTA-AIKEN RAILWAY & ELECTRIC for March—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$71,459	$60,914	$10,545
Net aft. taxes.	37,181	30,109	7,072
Sur. aft. chgs.	7,993	302	7,691

KEYSTONE TELEPHONE OF PHILADELPHIA for March—

Gross	119,005	112,458	6,547
Net aft. taxes.	57,080	55,271	2,718
Sur. aft. chgs.	30,537	28,882	1,655
3 mos. gross	357,529	331,083	22,776
Net aft. taxes.	175,583	164,070	11,213
Sur. aft. chgs.	93,524	85,558	7,966

NEVADA CONSOLIDATED COPPER CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Copper sales	11,060,671	6,389,689	9,667,504
Gold and silver	615,606	435,810	551,987
Gross revenue	11,085,277	7,052,499	10,225,493
Operat. exp., inc. pit. dep.	6,544,503	6,395,522	8,212,030
Net op. prof.	5,140,683	716,977	2,013,444
Other income	734,918	1,046,014	1,470,443
Total income	5,905,902	1,762,021	3,483,886
Ore exting.	307,889	238,023	522,791
Dep. mine eq.	39,707	39,680	33,000
Est. Inc. tax			24,844
Surplus	5,578,115	1,470,372	2,890,651
Dividends	2,949,185	2,949,389	2,999,185
Surplus	2,555,930	*479,017	*102,534
Prev. surplus	2,290,626	3,049,643	3,473,177
Total surplus	4,843,556	2,290,626	3,069,647

*Deficit.

NEW ORLEANS RAILWAY & LIGHT CO. for two year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Operat. rev.	6,951,587	7,012,124	60,537
Operating exp.	3,410,773	3,428,871	18,098
Net oper. rev.	3,540,814	3,583,253	42,439
Outside oper.	7,306	8,012	706
Total net	3,548,409	3,591,265	42,855
Taxes & uncol accounts	778,076	770,223	*3,854
Net oper. inc.	2,772,333	2,821,042	48,710
Misc. income	47,648	45,551	*2,097
Gross income	2,819,980	2,866,593	46,613
Fixed charges	1,812,913	1,753,818	*59,094
Balance	1,007,068	1,112,774	105,707
Ren. & repls.	232,527	189,618	*42,909
Less div. on sub. cos. stks.	5,075	4,013	*1,061
P. & L. surp.	780,466	919,114	150,649

*Increase.

PACIFIC COAST for February—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	575,742	698,284	117,984
Oper. exp.	547,457	385,672	161,778
Net	92,272	23,044	69,228
8 mos. gross	4,941,187	4,265,512	675,655
Operat exp.	4,136,363	3,788,885	349,478
Net	804,824	478,647	326,177

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15¼	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝
Atlantic Refining	665	675	675	680
Borne-Scrymser	330	350	340	350
Buckeye Pipe Line	99	101	100	102
Chesebrough Mfg.	950	1000	975	1000
Colonial Oil	170	180	165	180
Continental Oil	305	310	310	315
Crescent Pipe Line	41	44	42	45
Cumberland Pipe L.	60	65	60	65
Eureka Pipe Line	215	220	220	225
Galena Signal Oil	131	153	132	135
Galena Signal Oil pf.	138	142	138	142
Illinois Pipe Line	173	176	175	177
Indiana Pipe Line	162	105	102	105
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	11	11¼	11	11½
National Transit	18	20	18	20
New York Transit	180	190	185	190
Northern Pipe Line	101	104	101	104
Ohio Oil	223	225	225	227
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	60	63	60	63
Pierce Oil	14½	14¾	14¾	14⅞
Pierce 6s, 1924	84	86	84	86
Prairie Oil & Gas	405	410	410	415
Prairie Pipe Line	213	216	217	220
Solar Refining	295	305	300	305
Southern Pipe Line	202	205	202	205
South. Penn Oil	340	345	345	350
South. West Penn.	106	109	106	109
Stand. Oil of Cal.	247	250	250	252
Stand. Oil of Ind.	535	540	540	545
Stand. Oil of Kan.	455	465	455	465
Stand. Oil of Ky.	363	370	363	370
Stand. Oil of Neb.	360	370	360	370
Stand. Oil of N. J.	515	518	514	516
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	208	210	210	212
Stand. Oil of Ohio.	565	575	560	570
Swan & Finch	115	120	120	130
Union Tank	87	85	87	87
Vacuum Oil	242	244	243	246
Washington Oil	35	45	35	45

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	—Sept., 1916	101¼	101⅝	101¼	101⅜
6s	—Sept., 1917	103¾	103⅝	103¾	103⅝
4½s	—June, 1965	107⅛	107⅜	107¼	107⅜
4½s	—March, 1965	107	107⅛	107	107⅛
4½s	—Nov., 1957	106⅝	107⅛	106⅝	107⅛
4½s	—May, 1957	106⅝	107⅛	106⅝	107⅛
4½s	—Nov., 1917	101		101	
4½s	—May, 1917	100⅝		100⅝	
4¼s	—April, 1960	103	103¼	103	103¼
When issued.					
4¼s	—March, 1964	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
4½s	—March, 1963	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
4½s	—Sept., 1960	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
4½s	—Mar., 1960, optional, 1930	102½	102⅝	102½	102⅝
4s	—May, 1959	99¾	100	99¾	100
4s	—Nov., 1958	99¾	100	99¾	100
4s	—May, 1957	99¾	100	99¾	100
4s	—Nov., 1956	99¾	100	99¾	99⅞
4s	—Nov., 1955	99¾	100	99¾	100
4s	—Nov., 1936	99¼	...	99¼	...
4s	—1917-1919	100		100	...
3½s	—Nov., 1955	89¾	...	89¾	...
3½s	—Nov., 1954	89¼	90¼	89¼	90¼
3½s	—May, 1954	89¼	90¼	89¼	90¼

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s	—June, 1916	2.80	..	2.80	..
4½s	—June, 1917	3.80	..	3.60	..
4½s	—1918-1923	4.00	3.80	4.00	3.90
4½s	—1924-1930	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.00
3½s	—1950-1954	4.05	3.90	4.00	3.95
3½s	—1940-1950	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	—1930-1940	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.00
3½s	—1924-1930	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.00
3½s	—1918-1924	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	—1916-1918	3.95		3.95	
3s	—1940-1950	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3s	—1918-1925	4.05	..	4.05	..
3s	—1916-1918	3.95	..	3.95	..

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Jacket Con.	.15
Con	.01	Justice	.03
Andes	.06	Kentucky Con.	.02
Best & Belcher	.10	Mexican	.21
Bullion	.01	Occidental Con.	.75
Caledonia	.40	Ophir	.23
Challenge Con.	.06	Overman	.06
Chollar	.01	Potosi	.01
Confidence	.17	Savage	.05
Con. Cal & Va.	.14	Seg. Belcher	.04
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.19
Gould & Curry	.02	Union Con.	.43
Hale & Norcross	.04	Utah Con.	.01

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.65	D'field B. B.	.04
Halifax	.70	D'field Daisy	.01
Jim Butler	.94	Florence	.41
McNamara	.11	G'field Con. Mines	.84
Midway	.23	G'field Kewanas	.13
Mizpah Ext.	.34	G'field Merger	.13
Montana	.33	Jumbo Ext.	.70
North Star	.18	Lone Star	.02
Rescue	.41	Silver Pick	.08
Tonopah Ext.	5.85	Spearhead	.08
Tonopah Nevada	6.25	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West End	.70	Big Jim	2.05
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.10
Atlanta	.15	Nevada Packard	.42
Booth	.25	Rochester Mines	.65
C. O. D.	.04	Round Mountain	.70
Comb. Fraction	.08	White Caps	.21

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'kpot	10¼	11	Isabella	20½	23
Elkton	24⅜	26	Jackpot	6½	8
El Paso	87	80	McKinney	37	40
Findlay	4⅛	5¼	Portland	170	181
Golden Cy.	224	230	Vindicator	244	249
Gold Dollar	4		Granite	71½	75
Gold Sov.	5¾	5			

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	120	130	120	130
American Cigar pf.	100	100½	100	101
Conley Foil	325	350	325	350
J. S. Young	150	160	150	160
Johnson Tin F. & M.	140	160	140	160
MacAndrews & F.	157	164	158	160
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	215	225	215	225
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	475	480	475	480
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	120	122	120	122

Det., Gd. Rapids & West. 4s, 1946
Chi. & W. Michigan 1st 5s, 1921
Tol. & O. Cent., St. M. Div. 4s, '51
Louis. & Nash., St. L. Div. 3s, '80
Wolff & Stanley
Tel. 6557 Broad. 27 William St., N. Y.

DIVIDENDS

Ludlow Manufacturing Associates,
111 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.
DIVIDEND NO. 70.
A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share has been declared, payable on May 1, 1916, to shareholders of record April 12, 1916.
MALCOLM B. STONE, Treasurer.

MINN. & ST. LOUIS R.R. TO BE REORGANIZED

Stockholders Agree to Volunt

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company has been called by the Board of Directors, and will be held at the principal office of the Company in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Saturday, the 22nd day of April, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the following purposes:

(a) to consent to, approve and authorize an increase of the authorized common capital stock of the Company by the addition thereto of stock in the par amount of $35,000,000, to be divided into 350,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, so as to make the total authorized par amount of such common capital stock $155,000,000, consisting of 1,550,000 shares of the par value of $100 each;

(b) to authorize the creation of an issue of convertible bonds of the Company, to be known as its Five Per Cent. Convertible Thirty-Year Secured Gold Bonds, to be limited to a principal amount of not exceeding $40,180,000 at any one time outstanding, such bonds to be issued, from time to time, either as coupon bonds of the denominations of five hundred dollars and one thousand dollars, or as registered bonds of the denominations of five hundred dollars and one thousand dollars and of any multiple or multiples of one thousand dollars that the Board of Directors of the Company, by resolution, may from time to time prescribe, such bonds to be payable, both principal and interest, in gold coin of the United States of America of or equal to the present standard of weight and fineness, and to bear such date or dates, to be convertible at the option of the holder into common stock of the Company at such prices (which may be less than par) and upon such terms, and to be secured by the pledge of Refunding and Improvement Twenty-Year Five Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Company to such amount, as said Board may determine and as may be provided in any trust indenture approved by said Board under which such convertible bonds may be issued; such bonds and such indenture to contain such provisions as to security, conversion, redemption, maturity and otherwise as said Board may determine and such indenture to contain appropriate provision to the end that the Company may, in its discretion, extend the maturity of any of its First Lien and Improvement Twenty-Year Mortgage Bonds to a date not later than April 1, 1946;

(c) to approve the form and terms of such bonds and of such indenture; to authorize the issue and disposition of such bonds; to authorize so much of such additional stock, as may be required, to be reserved and set aside and used solely for the conversion of such bonds, and to authorize the residue of said $55,000,000 additional of said common stock to be issued from time to time as said Board may, in the exercise of its lawful discretion, determine;

(d) to ratify and confirm such action heretofore taken or authorized by said Board, in anticipation of such action of the Stockholders, as may be submitted to the meeting; and

(e) to transact such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed for said meeting on Monday, the 3rd day of April, 1916, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Monday, the 24th day of April, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Dated, Richmond, Va., March 22, 1916.

By order of the Board of Directors,

CARL REMINGTON, Secretary.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE RAILWAY COMPANY.

To the Stockholders of CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE RAILWAY COMPANY:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Company has been called by the Board of Directors, and will be held at the principal office of the Company, in the Board of Trade Building, Indianapolis, Indiana, on Monday, April 24th, 1916, at twelve o'clock noon, to consider and take action upon the proposition of approving, consenting to and authorizing an issue of not exceeding forty million dollars ($40,000,000.) principal amount of the Company's Fifty-Year Gold Bonds, to bear such date, and to be issued from time to time, in lettered series, at such rate or rates of interest not exceeding six per cent. (6%) per annum, and for such purposes, as the Board of Directors may determine, and to be secured by a mortgage or deed of trust upon all the railroad and other real property, leasehold interests, rights, privileges and franchises of the Company now owned or hereafter acquired, and upon such equipment and personal property of the Company as the Board of Directors may deem advisable to include therein, which mortgage or deed of trust may be executed to such Trustee or Trustees, and may contain such provisions, stipulations and agreements as shall be approved by the Board of Directors; and to take all such other and further action in respect thereto as may come before the meeting, including approving the action of the Board of Directors in the premises.

The Stock Transfer books will close at three o'clock P. M., Thursday, April 13th, and will re-open at ten o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, April 25th, 1916.

Dated, March 22nd, 1916.

By order of the Board of Directors.

H. R. KURRIE, President.

HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Havana Electric Railway, Light & Power Company will be held on Thursday, May 18th, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, at the principal office of the company, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, registered with the Registrar and Transfer Company, for the election of three Directors, each to serve for three years, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, including the considering of and voting upon the approval and ratification of the reports of the officers and Directors, and of all the acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee since the last annual meeting of the stockholders of the corporation.

The stock transfer books will be closed from April 23d, 1916, to May 18th, 1916, both inclusive.

Dated this 13th day of April, 1916.

By order of the Board of Directors,

H. KRAEMER, Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL SALT COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the International Salt Company of New Jersey will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., on the 17th day of April, 1916, at 1:30 o'clock P. M., for the election of Inspectors of Election, and of Four (4) Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before said meeting.

The polls will be open at 2 o'clock, and will remain open at least one hour.

EDWD. H. BARNARD, Secretary.

Jersey City, N. J., March 27, 1916.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of National Lead Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 1 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., on Thursday, April 20, 1916, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of Directors in place of those whose terms then expire, and for such other business as may come before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES DAVISON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE THOMSON HILL LAND AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY for the election of officers and for the transaction of such other business that may properly come before such meeting will be held at the office of the Company, 34 Wall Street, New York City, at 12 o'clock noon, May 1st, 1916.

W. V. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

ICE AND LAUNDRY SERVICE, MARINE Corps, Quartermaster's Department, Washington, D. C., April 10, 1916.—SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received in this office until eleven A. M., May 1st, 1916, and then be publicly opened for furnishing ice and Laundry service during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1916, at Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Mass.; Hingham, Mass.; Iona Island, N. Y.; New York, N. Y.; Dover, N. J.; Philadelphia, Penn.; Annapolis, Md.; Washington, D. C.; Norfolk, Va.; Port Royal, S. C.; Charleston, S. C.; Pensacola, Fla.; Key West, Fla.; New Orleans, La.; San Diego, Cal.; Mare Island, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; Bremerton, Wash., and Guantanamo, Cuba. Proposal blanks and other information may be obtained upon application to this office, Depot Quartermasters, 1100 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Penn., and 36 Annie Street, San Francisco, Cal., and the Commanding Officer or Post Quartermaster, Marine Barracks, at the stations named. In applying specify whether proposal for Ice or Laundry service is desired. This office reserves the right to reject any or all bids or parts thereof, and to waive informalities therein. Bids from regular dealers only will be considered. C. L. McCAWLEY, Colonel, Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE. Office of Depot Quartermaster, New York, N. Y.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 1 P. M., April 28, 1916, and then opened, for furnishing 100,000 Hat Cords, 500,000 pairs Drawers, Summer; 20,000 pairs Gloves, riding; 100,000 pairs Laces, breeches; 100,000 pairs Laces, leggin; 150,000 pairs Laces, shoe; 50,000 pairs Leggins, canvas; 10,000 pairs Leggins, leather; 750,000 pairs Stockings, wool, light weight; 300,000 Undershirts, cotton; 60,000 Blankets, o. d., wool, and 1,000,000 Cloth, olive drab, cotton. Information on application.

PROPOSALS FOR MOTOR TRUCK Chasses. Office Depot Q.M., Army Building, New York City. Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 A. M., April 15, 1916, for furnishing in lots as required before July 1, 1916, from 1 to 100 motor truck chasses to carry 10 foot bodies. Alternate bids invited for bodies, and for trucks complete with bodies. Also for from 1 to 15 chasses equipped with 600 gal. steel tanks, and 1 to 5 complete repair trucks. Further information on application.

PROPOSALS FOR MOTOR TRUCKS.—Office of Depot Quartermaster, Army Building, New York City.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 A. M., April 18, 1916, for furnishing 27 three-ton Motor Truck Chassis. Alternate bids invited for bodies and for trucks complete with bodies. Also for two three-ton Machine Shop Trucks. Further information upon application.

WEST POINT, N. Y., MARCH 15, 1916.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 o'clock noon April 18, 1916, for furnishing forage, straw, soft wood, smithing coal, gasoline, and mineral oil required here during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1916. For further information address Quartermaster.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION.
TO HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. TWENTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS CONSUMERS POWER COMPANY (MINNESOTA)
(Now Called Northern States Power Company)

Pursuant to the provisions of that certain Deed of Trust executed by the Consumers Power Company, a Minnesota corporation, (now by change of name pursuant to law, Northern States Power Company,) to The Standard Trust Company of New York and Edward M. F. Miller, as Trustees, (Guaranty Trust Company of New York and William C. Cox, Successor Trustees,) dated November 1, 1909, securing an authorized issue of Ten Million Dollars ($10,000,000) par value First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Twenty-Year Gold Bonds dated November 1, 1909, notice is hereby given that the undersigned, in the exercise of the right reserved in said Trust Deed, has elected to pay and redeem on May 1, 1916, all of the bonds described in and secured by said Trust Deed, then outstanding and unpaid, by paying the par value of said bonds, accrued interest and a premium of five per cent. (5%), all as provided by said Trust Deed. The bonds and all interest coupons attached thereto, should be presented and surrendered at the office of said Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City, on May 1, 1916.

On and after said date interest on said bonds shall cease.

Dated March 31, 1916.

NORTHERN STATES POWER COMPANY

(formerly Consumers Power Company)

By ARTHUR S. HUEY, President.

By R. J. GRAF, Secretary.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIVE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. COLLATERAL LIEN NOTES OF NORTHERN STATES POWER COMPANY

Pursuant to the provisions of that certain collateral Trust Agreement between the Northern States Power Company, a Delaware corporation, and Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as trustee, dated June 1, 1912, securing an authorized issue of Five Million Dollars ($5,000,000) par value of Five-Year Six Per Cent. Collateral Lien Notes, dated June 1, 1912, notice is hereby given that the undersigned in the exercise of the right and option reserved in said Collateral Trust Agreement, has elected to call, redeem and pay on June 1, 1916, all of said Five-Year Six Per Cent. Collateral Lien Notes described in and secured by said Collateral Trust Agreement, then outstanding and unpaid, by paying 101 per cent. of the principal amount of said notes and accrued interest, all as provided by said Collateral Trust Agreement. The notes and all interest coupons attached thereto should be presented and surrendered at the office of said Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City, on June 1, 1916.

On and after said date interest on said notes shall cease.

Dated, March 31, 1916.

NORTHERN STATES POWER COMPANY

By H. M. Byllesby, President.

By R. J. Graf, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN COAL & IRON COMPANY, DUE MAY 1ST, 1951:

Notice is hereby given that nine ($) bonds of the above described issue of the face value of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) each, numbered as follows:

8	25	200	
11	70	487	
16	91	750	

have been drawn by lot for redemption from the amount to the credit of the Sinking Fund, and will be paid for at the rate of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) per bond, at the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on the first day of May, 1916, after which date said bonds shall cease to bear interest.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Successor-Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Vice-President.

Dated, New York, April 3rd, 1916.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE PENSACOLA HOTEL COMPANY DUE JANUARY 1, 1929.

The undersigned, Successor-Trustee under the Mortgage given to secure the above described issue of bonds, desires under authority of said Mortgage to expend the sum of Five Thousand Fifty-four Dollars and Forty-four cents ($5,054.44) in the purchase of bonds of said issue, provided such purchase can in its opinion now be made advantageously.

Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before May 3rd, 1916, at twelve o'clock noon. Bonds accepted must be delivered on May 4th, and security furnished that day. If required, that delivery will be made within ten days. The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all offers.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.

Dated, April 5th, 1916.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION TO THE HOLDERS OF THE THREE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. COUPON GOLD NOTES THE MINNEAPOLIS GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

Pursuant to the provisions of those certain three-year 6 per cent. coupon gold notes of the Minneapolis General Electric Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New Jersey, dated June 1, 1914, notice is hereby given that the undersigned, in the exercise of the right reserved in and by the terms of the said notes, has elected to pay and redeem on June 1, 1916, all of said notes then outstanding and unpaid by paying the par value of said notes, accrued interest, and a premium of 1 per cent., all as provided in said notes. The notes and all interest coupons attached thereto should be presented and surrendered at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City, on June 1, 1916. On and after said date interest on said notes shall cease.

Dated March 31, 1916.

THE MINNEAPOLIS GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY.

By H. M. Byllesby, President.

By R. J. Graf, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN COAL & IRON COMPANY, DUE MAY 1ST, 1951:

Notice is hereby given that nine ($) bonds of the above described issue of the face value of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) each, numbered as follows:

8	25	200	
11	70	487	
16	91	750	

have been drawn by lot for redemption from the amount to the credit of the Sinking Fund, and will be paid for at the rate of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) per bond, at the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on the first day of May, 1916, after which date said bonds shall cease to bear interest.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Successor-Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Vice-President.

Dated, New York, April 3rd, 1916.

EASTON GAS WORKS FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. BONDS, DUE JULY 1, 1950.

Pursuant to terms of the mortgage dated July 1, 1912, (revised January 24, 1912), the undersigned invites tenders of above bonds for sale and delivery as of **August 1, 1916,** at a price not exceeding 105 per cent. and accrued interest to absorb **$4,252.50,** a sum now available in Sinking Fund.

Sealed tenders, stating numbers of bonds offered, addressed to **Girard Trust Company,** Trustee, Sinking Fund, Easton Gas Works First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds, will be received until **3 P. M., May 5, 1916.**

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
GEORGE H. STUART, 3d, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, Pa., April 1, 1916.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY.
First and General Mortgage Gold Sinking Fund Bonds.

Coupons from these bonds payable by their terms on May 1, 1916, at the office or agency of the Company in New York or Boston, will be paid in New York at the office of the Treasurer, Room 675, 18 Cortlandt Street.

WALTER BROWN, Treasurer.

National Zinc & Lead Company
19 Congress St., Boston.

A dividend of Four Per Cent. (4%) has been declared on the outstanding stock of the above named Company, payable on April 29, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 22, 1916.

Transfer books will close April 22, 1916, at 12 noon and reopen May 1, 1916, at 10 A. M.

JOHN J. HAMMERS, Treasurer.

Boston, April 10, 1916.

F. W. WOOLWORTH CO.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 16.
April 12th, 1916.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two ($2.00) Dollars per share on the Common Capital Stock, Payable June 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business, April 26th, 1916.

The stockbooks will be closed from 3 P. M., April 26th, 1916, to 10 A. M., May 18th, 1916, on account of annual meeting of stockholders. Checks will be mailed.

C. F. VALENTINE, Secretary.

HOLD SEIZED BONDS FOR PRIZE COURT

Grey Outlines British Program in Dealing with $10,000,000 in Securities.

BANKERS MAKE PLANS HERE

Will Attach Coupons and Stocks Appearing in This Market After Condemnation.

LONDON, April 13.—Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, replying to a question in the House of Commons today, confirmed the statement published last month that the value of the securities intercepted by the British authorities in the letter post between Holland and the United States was £2,000,000, approximately $10,000,000.

Protests, he added, had been made by neutral countries and discussion with them was proceeding.

Sir Edward said the securities taken from the letter post between Holland and the United States were seized on the ground that they were of German origin. They would be dealt with in the prize court in the same way as would other German exports.

Bankers who have had securities on their way from neutral countries or Europe seized by the British Government are preparing to checkmate the findings of the English Prize Court by resorts to the courts of the United States. Dispatches from London yesterday saying that $10,000,000 stocks and bonds, taken from the mails after being consigned to New York bankers by Dutch institutions, had been marked as contraband, found the local bankers in readiness for action to protect themselves from losses. In a few days, it was learned, lists of the seized securities, with the serial numbers of bonds and certificates number of stock certificates, will be sent to all Stock Exchange houses and banks, with the information that if any of them come upon the market after being condemned by the prize court they will be immediately attached.

The brokerage firms and banks probably will be requested to inform the international bankers if any of the securities appear. When the attachment has been made, the sponsors of the plan assert, it will be the burden of the owner under prize court findings to prove ownership in an American instead of an English court of law. The same procedure will be applied to coupons attached to seize bonds. The issuing corporations will be supplied with the number and a description of the bonds from which coupons were taken, and they will be attached also.

In the meantime the bankers interested in seized securities bearing stamps of the Central Powers will do all they can to have certain stocks and bonds released from English control. These are the securities, especially, which were bought in Holland long before the seizures began and which the bankers assert are clearly free from suspicion that they belonged to citizens of Germany or Austria or the Governments of these countries. The bankers are ready to supply proof supporting their contention, but thus far they have not been asked through the State Department to forward their evidence to London.

Boissevain & Co. and Zimmermann & Forshay are two of the international banking firms which have had securities removed from Dutch steamships. At the office of the former firm it was said yesterday that the royal proclamation of Wednesday putting gold, silver, paper money, and realizable securities on the actual contraband list was not unexpected. The further addition of "negotiable documents" to the list, it was said, was something of a surprise, inasmuch as under this ruling bills of lading for goods consigned to neutral countries could be condemned.

In other banking quarters the negotiable document item was also discussed as a serious handicap to international financial and trade intercourse. Bills of lading and drafts accompanying them have been delayed sometimes for weeks in recent months, causing much exasperation, but the drawers have felt that they would get through ultimately.

The statement was made in leading banking offices that, if the proclamation was carried out in regard to bills of lading, the trade of the United States with neutral countries such as Holland, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland would be greatly handicapped. Because of the activities of the censor in holding back documents and cable dispatches, it was learned, at least one leading international banking house had practically ceased doing business in the Exchanges of these countries. The transactions now being put through by the firm are solely at the request of customers and at the customers' risk.

The puzzling part of the ruling to bankers here lies in the fact that if bills of lading are sent to the prize court they cannot profit the buyer unless he can obtain the goods which they describe. The bills themselves are of no monetary value, and, if seized, can be replaced by duplicates. The only reason bankers could find for the decision was the delay which could be brought about through seizures in the completion of commercial transactions between the United States and countries adjacent to Germany and Austria, the theory being that a part of the goods sent to these countries might be destined to the Central Powers.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Raising the Values on a Number of Imported Articles.

A controversy over the values to be put on Indian grass baskets for dutiable purposes was settled yesterday by Judge McClelland of the Board of General Appraisers in favor of the American importers. The baskets were gathered in Indian villages in Canada by Urban J. Nolett of Pierreville and shipped to Rouse's Point. The importers, realizing that the invoiced values put on the goods were too low, added at the time of entry to make what they deemed a fair market price. The customs men levied duty on still higher levels, but the General Appraiser, after hearing the testimony, held that the entered prices must stand. The Collector was reversed.

Several disputes between the Government and importers of diamonds were decided by Judge Sullivan adversely in the main to New York merchants. Altogether four large shipments from Amsterdam were involved with an estimated value of close to $100,000. The shippers of the gems included S. Bas, Herman Gutworth, J. de Vries, and Veerman & Zwart, all of the Dutch diamond centre. In a few instances the General Appraiser sustained the entered values, but for the most part stiff advances made by Examiner Treadwell were affirmed. Many of the gems were held dutiable at from 3 to 10 florins per carat higher than entered. Heavy penalties also accrued on the advances. Practically all of the goods were imported by so-called "Belgian refugees."

Judge Waite disposed of a valuation case dealing with shipments of sweetmeats from M. Noguier-Viennois of Lyons by holding that broken marrons entered at 4.25, were properly advanced by the appraising officers to 4.85 francs per tin box. Whole marrons entered at 9 francs per tin were found to be properly entered, the customs officials being reversed as to the actual advances imposed. At the same time, the General Appraiser decided that the cost of the boxing crates would have to be included in the dutiable values. This had the effect of raising the tax collected considerably.

Testimony produced by importers here of orange marmalade, manufactured by Cross & Blackwell, London, resulted in giving entry on the basis of the entered values. One-pound glasses of the fruit were entered as having an English market value of 4 shillings 1½ pence per dozen, while seven-pound tins were brought in on the basis of 23 shillings 7½ pence a dozen. Judge Waite reversed the Appraiser of the Port in returning higher values for dutiable purposes.

English market values having risen, Judge McClelland decided that custom house advances made on so-called No. 4 wire staples from Herbert Terry & Sons, Redditch, would have to stand. The goods were entered at 3 shillings 6 pence, and held dutiable at an advance of 4 pence per 1,000.

Dow, Jones & Co. Win Suit.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, speaking through Judge Learned Hand, has just rendered an opinion in the suit brought by Page Machine Company vs. Dow, Jones & Co. for infringement of the Joy patent, 780,604, for its use of the present page-ticker, reversing the lower court's decision, and dismissing the bill, granting costs to the defendant in both courts. This decision is final.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Madonna, at St. Nazaire, April 7.
SS Oriplamml, at Cherbourg, April 10.
SS Chipana, at Coquimbo, April 11.
SS Ardgowan, at Havre, April 12.
SS Corranche, at Barrow, April 12.
SS Dicto, at Cadiz, April 12.
SS Patria, at Naples, April 6.
SS Lyngenfjord, at Bergen, April 8.
SS Hova, at Salerno, April 6.
SS Norah Prince, at Bordeaux, April 7.
SS Higarimam, at Batavia, April 8.
SS Bellorado, at Avonmouth, April 11.

Sailed.

SS Hellig Olav, from Kirkwall, April 11.
SS Aeon, from Cape Town, April 10.
SS Caldergrove, from Cape Town, April 11.
SS Evangeline, from Bermuda, April 13.
SS Ardgirth, from St. Nazaire, April 8.
SS Brunswyk, from Rotterdam, April 8.
SS Egremont Castle, from Tellicheny, April 11.
SS Hatfield, from Shields, April 12.
SS Cymric, from Liverpool, April 12.
SS Riouw, from Iquique, April 13.
SS Wagma, from Buenos Aires, April 12.

Passed.

SS Salamis, New York for Piraeus, passed Gibraltar.
SS Merion Hall, New York for Port Said, passed Gibraltar.
SS City of Baroda, Shanghai for New York, passed Perim.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., APRIL 13.

SS St. Paul, Liverpool for New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 14th, forenoon. American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Yaguas, Fowey to New York, was 516 miles E. of Ambrose Lightship at 8 P. M., 12th.
SS Monterey, Tampico to New York, passed Nassau at 7 P. M., 12th.
SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, was 1,340 miles S. at 8 P. M., 12th.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 151 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Alabama, Tampico to New York, was 276 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Brabant, Tampico to New York, was 189 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Munwood, Carolinas to New York, was 293 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 26 miles N. E. of Frying Pan at noon.
SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 444 miles S. at noon.
SS Nueces, Galveston to New York, was 333 miles W. of Tortugas at 8 P. M.
SS Florida, Port Arthur to New York, was 56 miles E. of Sabine Bar at 6 P. M.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 201 miles S. at noon.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 550 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 387 miles S. at noon.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. April 19, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. April 22, SS Chicago.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 A. M. April 15, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. April 24, SS Themistocles.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. April 19, SS Frederik VIII.
Norway—Close at 1:30 A. M. April 14, SS Knut Hamsun.
Italy—Close at 10:30 A. M. April 18, SS Giuseppi Verdi.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia ..... April 14
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Russia ..... April 15
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via San Francisco)—Makura ..... April 21
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Ventura ..... April 27
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport ..... April 30
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver)—Niagara ..... May 6

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the close of business March 25, Hongkong, March 22; Shanghai, March 23, and Yokohama, March 30—which arrived per steamer Russia, were dispatched east from Seattle on April 8, and mails dated Manila, March 11; Hongkong, March 14; Shanghai, March 17, and Yokohama, March 28, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Shinyo Maru, were dispatched east on April 10. These mails are due in New York today.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The disturbed political conditions, as well as nervousness over the shipping situation, completely overshadowed the crop news in the wheat market yesterday, and prices experienced a decline of 2⅝c to 3⅜c under heavy liquidation. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.23⅜; No. 2 hard, $1.30⅝; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.30⅝; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.40⅛, all free on board, New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	....	....	1.24½	1.27⅛	1.02½
July	....	....	1.17½	1.21	1.37

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.20	1.16⅜	1.16½	1.19⅛	1.61¼
July	1.16⅞	1.14½	1.14⅝	1.17⅛	1.30⅝
September	1.14⅜	1.11⅜	1.11⅝	1.14⅝	1.15⅞

CORN.

Price changes in the corn market were influenced mere or less by the action of wheat, but the market moved within a comparatively narrow range, and at the close was ⅜c to ⅞c net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 58½ to 58¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	78	74½	74½	76¼	74
July	76⅝	75⅜	75⅜	76⅝	76½
September	76½	75⅝	75⅝	76⅝	77¼

OATS.

The oats market was comparatively steady in view of the decline in wheat and corn, and prices showed net losses of only ⅛ to ⅜c. Trading was rather quiet and without much feature. Weather was favorable for the new crop. The local cash market was quiet, standard being quoted at 51 to 51¾c; No. 3 white, 50 to 50¼c; No. 4 white, 48 to 49¼c; fancy clipped, white, 52½ to 53¼c; ordinary clipped white, 49½ to 51c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	44⅞	44⅜	44⅜	44¾	35⅝
July	43¾	43	43	43¾	35¾
September	39⅝	38⅜	39⅛	39⅝	46⅞

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was irregular early in the day with lard showing some firmness, while pork was easy. Trading was quiet until late in the afternoon, when prices eased off under liquidation, prompted by the sharp decline in grain and on account of nervousness over political conditions as well as the shipping situation. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 15,000, estimated for Friday 17,000; Kansas City received 6,000, and Omaha 8,400.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	11.67	11.60	11.60	11.62	10.12
July	11.87	11.77	11.77	11.82	10.37
Ribs—					
May	12.42	12.32	12.32	12.37	10.05
July	12.57	12.47	12.47	12.52	10.37
Pork—					
May	22.17	22.07	22.00	23.17	17.27
July	23.12	22.97	22.97	23.10	17.77

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was disturbed by the general nervousness over the political situation and by fears that the export demand will be further interrupted by the cancellation of sailings to Rotterdam. At any rate, longs were disposed to sell, and prices during the day developed weakness, and at the close were 50@11 points net lower. Total sales were 7,100 barrels.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	10.50	10.50
April	....	....	10.50@11.00	10.50
May	10.87	10.87	10.74@10.78	10.85
June	....	....	10.70@10.80	10.89
July	10.90	10.75	10.76@10.77	10.88
August	10.90	10.75	10.76@10.77	10.88
September	10.65	10.62	10.62@10.64	10.69
October	9.55	9.48	9.46@ 9.47	9.55
November	8.75	8.74	8.73@ 8.74	8.78

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures was active and strong early, the principal positions showing gains of 7 to 10 points from the final of Wednesday, owing to the strength in the spot position and reports of an active export demand for refined. At the advance there was active selling, however, owing to the fact that prices were slightly above a parity with the spot market, while Wall Street longs were inclined to liquidate on account of nervousness over the political situation. Under this pressure values lost part of the early gain and at the close of the day were net unchanged to 7 points higher. Total sales were 12,700 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	....	....	5.04@5.06	5.01
May	5.13	5.05	5.08@5.09	5.04
June	5.08	5.08	5.08@5.09	5.04
July	5.12	5.05	5.08@5.09	5.04
August	5.10	5.07	5.10@5.11	5.03
September	5.13	5.06	5.10@5.11	5.03
October	5.02	5.02	4.99@5.01	4.92
November	....	....	4.79@4.81	4.72
December	4.60	4.58	4.59@4.60	4.52
January	....	....	4.35@4.40	4.35
February	4.25	4.25	4.25@4.27	4.24
March	....	....	4.25@4.27	4.20

The local market for raw sugar was less active, but there was a moderate inquiry reported, and prices on the spot remained unchanged, while for May shipment operators paid 5⅞c for about 25,000 bags of Cubas, cost and freight equal to 6.07c for centrifugal. The local market for refined sugar was firm and unchanged at 7.75@8c for granulated. There were no further sales of export reported, and the domestic business was moderate, with fair withdrawals on old contract.

COFFEE.

The coffee market shared the nervousness which existed in other commercial markets and in Wall Street over the political situation, and during the day there was sufficient liquidation to cause an easier feeling, and at the close prices were 7 to 8 points net lower. The local spot market was quiet and unchanged, with Rio 7's quoted at 9¼c and Santos 4s at 10½c.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	....	....	8.12@8.14	8.20
May	8.20	8.20	8.20@8.21	8.28
June	....	....	8.26@8.27	8.33
July	8.37	8.31	8.32@8.33	8.39
August	....	....	8.37@8.38	8.44
September	8.50	8.41	8.42@8.43	8.50
October	....	....	8.46@8.48	8.54
November	....	....	8.50@8.51	8.58
December	8.60	8.55	8.54@8.55	8.62
January	....	....	8.60@8.61	8.67
February	....	....	8.65@8.66	8.72
March	8.70	8.70	8.70@8.71	8.77

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,002 packages. Quite a strong feeling at the opening, but considerable of the delayed stock came in later, which is relieving the situation, and the tone is steady to firm. The situation on renated, ladles, and packing stock is very firm, with some advance established. Creamery extras, 92c score, 37¼@37½c; higher scoring, 38@38½c; firsts, 36½@37c; seconds, 35@36c; thirds, 32@34c; creamery, held, best, 36@36½c; firsts, 34½@35¼c; seconds, 33½@34c; thirds, 31@33c; State dairy, finest, 36½@37c; good to prime, 34@36c; common to fair, 31@33c; renovated, extras, 31½@32c; firsts, 29½@30½c; lower grades, 27@28¼c; imitation creamery, firsts, 29@30c; ladles, current make, firsts, 27½@28c; seconds, 26½@27c; lower grades, 25@26c; packing stock, current make, fine, 26½c; No. 2, 25½@26c; lower grades, 24@25c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 38,179 cases. Arrivals are fairly liberal, and, while not excessive for this season, there is a somewhat freer offering from some sections of the West. Trade has been quieter, and the tone of the market is slightly in buyers' favor, values easing off ¼@½c on leading gr

ASSEMBLY PASSES TWO MONEY BILLS

Disregards Governor's Desire to Have All Appropriations in One General Measure.

LEADER BROWN DEFEATED

Senate Kills His Proposed Constitutional Amendment Intended to Block the Woman Suffragists.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 13.—In a busy clean-up preparatory to the final week's work on more important legislation, the Legislature acted today on a mass of bills dealing with almost every conceivable subject. Despite the recommendations of Governor Whitman and the wishes of the fiscal leaders of the Legislature, the Assembly today passed special appropriation measures calling for expenditures of $225,000. The Le Fevre bill, appropriating $125,000 for an addition to the State Normal School at New Paltz, of which $30,000 is to be available at once, and the Wheeler bill, appropriating $100,000, of which $30,000 is to be available at once for the agricultural experiment station at Geneva, were passed over the protest of the minority leader, Mr. Callahan, who said that the Republican legislators should sacrifice personal political advantage to enable the Governor to carry out his reform of having all appropriations in one omnibus measure.

On behalf of Tammany Hall, Assemblyman Martin G. McCue today introduced a measure providing for a referendum in New York City to decide whether the State shall continue to fix the salaries of city employes or that power shall go to the Board of Aldermen. The Board of Aldermen is controlled by Tammany. This proposal is identical with that of the Brown Committee, except that under the Brown bill the Board of Estimate and not the Aldermen would have the salary-fixing power. The bill, which was introduced in the Senate as well, is thought to indicate the lines on which Tammany will make its fight on home rule for New York City.

The Assembly passed the comprehensive amendments to the labor law prepared by the special committee on labor legislation. In general these amendments give the Industrial Commissioner greater latitude in granting exemptions from the provisions of the law. One amendment authorizes the commission to grant permits for women to work in canneries twelve hours a day up to midnight for twenty days a year. The vote on the amendments was 97 to 19. The Knight bill, providing for a referendum this Fall on the question of the issue of $10,000,000 for the purchase of additions to the forest preserves also was passed by the lower house.

The Mills bill, changing the service at the bar requirements for City Magistrates and Justices of the Court of Special Sessions, was passed on a quick roll call. Under the present law Magistrates must have had three years' legal experience, and Justices of the Court of Special Sessions ten years' experience. Inasmuch as Magistrates may now be designated for the Special Sessions bench, the Mills bill provides that both Magistrates and Special Sessions Justices must have had five years' legal experience. The bill now goes to the Governor.

The Walters bill enabling the city of Syracuse to obtain possession of the abandoned bed of the Erie Canal for the elimination of New York Central grade crossings finally was passed and goes to the Governor. Three weeks ago the Governor vetoed a similar bill introduced by Senator J. Henry Walters of Syracuse, which forced the State to contribute the land as payment for its share of the cost of eliminating the grade crossings. Under the bill passed today the city would have to pay the State for the canal bed.

The Coffey bill increasing by about 5 per cent. the amount of life insurance which companies are permitted to write in one year, based on their resources, was passed. This bill was drafted by the State Insurance Department.

The Assembly also passed the Marsh bill prohibiting a parade on a city street of any body, except policemen or firemen, unless a United States flag at least six feet in length is carried.

By a vote of 74 to 39 the Assembly killed, by recommitting, the Fullagar Statewide prohibition bill. The Assembly has killed all liquor legislation before it this year with the exception of the Talmadge bill, raising from 18 to 21 the minimum age of a person to whom liquor may be sold. This bill is on Monday night's calendar for final action.

Although the Towner and Sage prison bills, providing for different methods of replacing Sing Sing, have been in the Assembly Rules Committee for a week, there has been no action on them. There have been many reports of deals and politics in connection with these bills. Assemblyman Nickerson of New York today asked on the floor that the Rules Committee bring the measures out in the open. It was his intention to prevent the rushing through of the Towner bill in the last days of the session unless the Sage bill as well was passed. There is a rumor about the corridors of a deal by which the Democrats are to lend their support to the Towner bill, which stipulates that the new prison must be built at Wingdale and looks to the cell block type of prison as opposed to the Sage bill, which leaves to a commission the choice between the Wingdale and Beekman sites. It is understood that the Governor promised Senator Towner to sign his bill if it reached the Executive Chamber, but that because of the opposition of prison reform advocates the Governor would be pleased to have the bill die in the Assembly. Both prison bills have been passed by the Senate.

The Senate spent all day in Committee of the Whole considering measures in line for advancement to third reading. The most important action taken by the Senate was the defeat of Leader Brown's proposed constitutional amendment under which an amendment to the organic law could not be submitted to the voters a second time until five years after its original defeat. The vote on its advancement to third reading stood 13 to 22. The woman suffrage advocates, who for weeks have been at the Capitol in the interest of the Whitney-Brereton resolution, recently adopted, which provides for a re-submission of the suffrage amendment in 1917, have expressed much concern over the effect of the Brown amendment in case their proposal to give women in this State the ballot should meet another defeat in 1917.

Senator George F. Thompson of Niagara asked Senator Brown, who did not attempt to conceal the purpose he had in view when he introduced the amendment, why he did not limit it to woman suffrage.

"Oh," said the Senator, "that would be neither wise nor fair. Anyhow, this is not a party measure and I am not asking anybody who did not like it to vote for it."

Senator Robert F. Wagner, the minority leader, told Senator Brown that his resolution reminded him strongly of a proposal sponsored by William Barnes during the late Constitutional Convention which was defeated on the ground that it was a reactionary measure.

The Senate also advanced to third reading the Brown Home Rule amendment to the constitution which would empower the Legislature to confer by statute on municipalities certain legislative powers which would make it unnecessary for them to come to the Legislature for authority. The measure is one of the Brown committee series. The Democrats opposed on the ground that there was a legislative string to the Home Rule proposition. It was advanced by a vote of 31 to 13.

The Senate also advanced the Brown bill providing for a commission to negotiate the transfer to new sites from the Croton watershed of the Mohapsic State Hospital and the New York State Training School for Boys at Yorktown Heights. There was no debate and the advancement of the measure was by unanimous vote.

The Senate also advanced to third reading the Greiner Bible bill which provides for the reading of selections from the Scriptures in the public schools throughout the State on every school day. The bill is doomed when it comes up on third reading.

The Teachers' Pension bill also was advanced to third reading. This measure which has the support of the Mitchel administration, but is opposed by many school teachers in New York City, in all probability will go through both houses.

Passes Marriage Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 13.—Despite predictions by lawyers in the Assembly today that its passage would result in a deluge of annulment cases in the courts of the State, the Lower House, by a vote of 85 to 30, today passed the Newton bill which provides that the marriage of persons, living in New York, performed in another State, may be annuled in New York if the bride was of the age under which the consent of parent or guardian was required in the State where the ceremony was performed.

Sales of Wool and Sheepskins.

LONDON, April 13.—There was a brisk demand for the moderate selection of 7,900 bales offered at the wool auction sales today. Prices were steady. Russia paid 3s for Queensland scoured and 2s 8d for Cape of Good Hope and Natal, while France paid 1s 10½d for greasy crossbreds. A sale of sheepskins was also held. There were 2,000 bales offered and there was a good demand from the home trade at ¼d@2½d advance.

Will Look Cheap Later.

Regardless of any contingency except lowered prices of raw materials, dress goods selling agents said yesterday that the prices being paid today will look cheap two months from now. It was estimated by one leading seller that 50 per cent. more machinery is needed to take care of the full amount of domestic and foreign business that is being offered. If the garment trade is tied up through labor trouble, the common opinion held is that the curtailment of demand in this line will be taken up by the increased call from the men's wear division. The few cancellations that are being made are welcomed, as they enable the mills to place the canceled goods with other buyers at price increases. It was stated that the full effect of the wage increases that have recently gone into operation among woolen operatives has not yet been felt.

Pile Fabrics for Fall.

From present indications all kinds of pile fabrics will be very much in the running this Fall, but, with the foreign situation throwing the bulk of production on the domestic looms, it is anticipated that these goods are going to be scarcer than for a long time. Certainly prices will be higher all around, due to the increased cost of manufacture that is based on the paucity and high cost of colors and the advances that have been made on pure and artificial silks. The need of early buying is evidently recognized quite generally, as on several lines it is said that manufacturers have booked all the advance orders for early Fall they care to. Velvets, velveteens, plushes, corduroys and imitation fur effects are all said to share well in this business. The new season's showings, from all accounts, embrace many novelties in weaves and colorings.

They Are All Pretty "Wise."

A knit goods salesman who got in from a little filling-in trip a few days ago was telling yesterday of a disappointment he met with in a Central New York State town. In some way which was not explained a merchant in that town had got into his possession about 450 pounds of underline colors, chiefly blacks, greens, and blues. The salesman was struck by a bright idea when he learned this, and with as careless an air as possible, though his knees were banging together in his anxiety, he offered the merchant $500 for the lot. The merchant deemed that wasn't enough, so with a show of recklessness the salesman doubled his offer, with a little bit more added. Then a bright idea must have struck the merchant, for, with "Yes" trembling on his lips, he turned his back on the "tempter" and walked away. "They're pretty wise, even in the small towns," the salesman said sorrowfully. "Now that fellow will sell his colors at a figure that will make his eyes pop. I would have turned a pretty penny on them myself if he hadn't smelled a mouse."

"The German Case Against Germany"

By

George Bernard Shaw

Are American Germans pro-Germans? Mr. Shaw thinks that in time of peace they are not—if they were they would stay under the Hohenzollern rule instead of "escaping" to America. "But war," says he, "has the effect of throwing men back into their primitive phases," and in next Sunday's Times he argues with them confidentially about it. He bases his right to do so on the fact that not long ago he read the Riot Act to England and was called a pro-German for it and bitterly denounced. He thinks, evidently, he has earned the right to speak what he considers plain truth to Germans as well as to Englishmen. Not that an Englishman will get unadulterated comfort out of this brilliant article, for he repeats and rubs in his attack on the English Government and points to the events of the war as vindicating his position. In this talk to German-Americans he undertakes to show them how in certain respects German efficiency is inefficiency and why Hohenzollernism is not German.

In Next Sunday's Times

Order It In Advance

LORIMER LAYS RUIN TO THE NEWSPAPERS

Says They Fought Him for 25 Years Because He Would Not Do Their Bidding.

TESTIFIES IN OWN BEHALF

Former Senator Declares He Was Ignorant of Transaction Which Led to His Indictment.

CHICAGO, April 13.—Ex-United States Senator Lorimer, who is being tried on charges of embezzlement and conspiracy growing out of the failure of his bank, the La Salle Street Trust and Savings Bank, testified in his own behalf today. His story will be resumed tomorrow.

From earlier witnesses, including business and political friends and two depositors who lost money in the failure, it appeared that Mr. Lorimer was a faithful husband and father and that "his word was as good as his bond." Among these witnesses was Mrs. H. O. Sprogle, wife of a city official, who forty years ago was Mr. Lorimer's Sunday-school teacher. She told of how he blacked boots and sold newspapers to support of his mother, an invalid.

Later Mr. Lorimer is expected to relate much of his autobiography as he did while unsuccessfully defending his seat in the United States Senate. Mr. Lorimer said that antagonism of the Chicago newspapers lay at the root of his troubles in the Senate and at the bank.

"They have fought me for twenty-five years because I would not do their bidding," said Mr. Lorimer. "They have not changed now, unless for the worse."

When the proposition of starting a bank was put to Mr. Lorimer, the witness said, it was thought his wide acquaintance would enable him to build up a big business. He wanted to establish it for his two sons. At one time, the witness said, he was worth between $450,000 and $550,000, and he intended to buy about $125,000 worth of stock in the bank.

On the day announcement was made of the bank's organization, the witness said, a Chicago newspaper printed a story that $1,000 was paid for a vote to send Mr. Lorimer to the Senate.

"I knew I would need all my time and much money to fight this charge, so I determined at once to demand an investigation by the Senate. I was busy for months after with this fight, having little time for the bank. The publication of the story caused many subscribers to withdraw their subscriptions, and this made me bend in mind the bank manager became frightened. So we determined to bring Mr. Munday to Chicago from Litchfield, Ill., as managing Vice President. Mr. Munday and my friends arranged to carry 500 shares of bank stock for me, with the idea that it would pay for itself."

It appeared that $90,000 of the money to pay for the Lorimer stock came from William P. Moxley, a friend of Mr. Lorimer, who received a check for it signed by Mr. Munday for Mr. Lorimer. Mr. Lorimer did not know of it until two months later, he said.

Munday, the witness said, although not authorized to do so, signed Mr. Lorimer's name to checks for interest on the note. Munday was recently convicted on charges similar to those against Lorimer.

Duty on Litmus Paper.

The Treasury Department, which has been disturbed at the lack of uniformity in the returns made at different ports in the matter of the classification of litmus paper, settled the question yesterday when an order was received at the Custom House directing that hereafter this product when in sheets be returned as bibulous paper at the rate of 30 per cent., or, if in book form, as books not specially provided for, at 15 per cent. It appeared in the course of the department's investigation that the paper was being admitted at Detroit, for example, free of duty under the provision for "litmus, prepared."

More About Sweaters.

"When a man can book $4,000 worth of business in two weeks between seasons, without really trying, business must be pretty good," said a sweater salesman yesterday. "Practically all of this business was done with the smaller retail stores in the territory I covered, and the advance orders for early Fall they care to. Velvets, velveteens, plushes, corduroys and imitation fur effects are all said to share well in this business. The new season's showings, from all accounts, embrace many novelties in weaves and colorings.

A Mixed-Up Situation.

Conditions in the coat and suit trade must be decidedly mixed, if the way in which the manufacturers are treating their dress goods orders is any indication. Some houses have made requests on the mills to hold up deliveries on their Fall goods, with the explanation that conditions are too uncertain for them to take in the merchandise. Other firms are urging the mills to make even earlier shipments than those promised. The peculiar feature is that the manufacturers who are requiring hasty deliveries are among the leading men in the trade. Selling agents who have given close attention to the situation as it has developed in the trade shake their heads and give as their opinion that some one is going to be double-crossed."

How They Advertised It.

Taking advantage of the crowds brought to the 125th Street district by the Harlem Carnival, one of the dry goods stores in that part of the city made use of a simple but effective way of advertising its lines of infants' wear, which were located out of the main-traveled parts of the store. The plan was this: With every purchase of 50 cents' worth of merchandise in any part of the store a check was given that entitled the holder to a toy balloon. To get this balloon, which bore the store's advertisement, it was necessary to have the check redeemed in the infants' wear department. Thus the attention of mothers who wanted balloons for their children was called to the wares in question, and the store, as a whole, was advertised by the balloons that the youngsters carried away proudly.

Big Contracts Remain Untouched.

Compared with a year ago when the big woolen mills were in full cry after war contracts, the situation today offers a remarkable contrast. There are several big orders that have gone begging for some time, and a number of smaller contracts that the mills will not even consider. The Canadian Government is reported willing to give out a contract for 2,000,000 yards of uniform cloth but finds no takers. The price at which this fabric could be made is said to be somewhere in the neighborhood of $1.80. The price, however, is not of first importance. Satisfactory delivery is the foremost object of the buyer. The leading factor in the trade is understood to have offered to take 600,000 yards of this order, but could not guarantee early enough shipments. An order from Greece, held ready in the market to be given out, is also of fair dimensions. The only possibility mill agents see of these orders being taken would be in the event that trouble developed in either the coat and suit or the clothing trade, causing the cancellation of some of the domestic business now on the books of the selling agents.

BUSINESS NOTES.

On May 1 A. J. Cazelar will be in new quarters in the new Myers Building, 1,140 to 1,146 Broadway, at Twenty-sixth Street.

A meeting of domestics, linens, and upholstery goods buyers will be held next Tuesday, April 18, at the Dry Goods Union, 432 Fourth Avenue.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 *Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.*

CLOTH.—Will buy, for cash, quantity of Wilson and Lawrence grey mixture, style No. 51-5 and 51-7, 8th floor, 54 West 17th St. Chelsea 2763.

COATS.—Prominent jobber is ready to place quantity orders on ladies' and misses' pile fabric and cloth coats; write for appointments in care of this paper. Z 266 Times Annex.

COATS, suits, dresses, waists; jobs wanted, any quantity. M. L. Simons, 303 5th Av.

FALL SAMPLES.—Jobber looking up Fall samples. Call all week. Rear elevator, 4th floor, 129 W. 27th.

GARMENTS.—Spot cash for women's under and outerwear garments, if offered at price. Room 705, 18 West 27th St.

GENERAL HOUSEFURNISHING goods. Mr. McCay, 220 5th Av.

MESSALINE.—400 yards messaline for sale; also lot of fancy velvets. T 16 Times.

PALM BEACH JOBBER placing orders on Palm Beach suits and coats, also cloth sport coats; call all week with samples. 1,333 Broadway, 3d floor; entrance 36th St.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.—Ladies neckwear and sanitary goods wanted. W. & H. Walker, 225 5th Av.

SUITS-CLOTHING.—Men's and children's suits; heavy or light weights; job or regular goods; any quantity bought for spot cash. Call or write David Mann, 226 West 52d. Schuyler 9551.

SUITS.—Open to buy for spot cash Spring suits. 8985 Madison Square.

WEARING APPAREL, fashionable, for women. Cash for jobs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard, Franklin 4343.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BOAS and COLLARETTES in stock for immediate delivery. African Ostrich Feather Company, 85-89 Bleecker St.

BOTONY SERGE for sale; 11433 black, green, and tan, $0.92½; 7% off cash. Telephone Farragut 9220.

BUTTONS.—Japanese shank buttons, 18 line, 500 gross to close out. I. Sekine Co., 37 West 28th St.

CAPS.—2,500 doz. children's Tipperary caps; made in plain white, checks, and plaids; split centre, with cloth button on each side and silk tassel to match; exceptional value; $1 doz. Berg Bros., 478 Broadway.

COATS.—2,000 ladies', misses' coats and suits in stock; up-to-date styles for immediate delivery. Slater Bros., 1333 B'way.

COATS, velour, poplin, chinchilla, and corduroy; 500 for immediate delivery; $2.50 to $8.50. Charles Press, 27 West 24th.

COATS.—$3.50 to $10; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Brother, 153 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Job to close out. Cohen Brothers, 113 West 17th.

COATS.—Hundred of coats to close out. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—Jobs in coats to close out. J. Dunn Co., 127 West 25th St.

COATS.—To close out at sacrifice. Select Cloak, 54 West 22d St.

COATS and SUITS.—Stock on hand, taffetas, poplins, serge, gabardines, and mixtures. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th.

COATS, SUITS.—Smart styles; immediate delivery; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Novelty silk sport, afternoon, and street dresses in stock for delivery. Tip Top Dress, 134 West 37th St.

DRESSES, SUITS.—High grade goods, jobs; low prices. 5th floor, 30 East 20th St.

DRESSES.—Job of wash dresses; sacrifice. D. & E. Dress Co., 151 West 26th.

SILK.—Open for silk and wool; also silk and cotton poplins and 56-inch moire. L 269 Times Downtown.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Sonomore and Revol, white, sizes 0 and 1, large quantities; immediate delivery. Address Box 295 Times, 2 Rector St.

Buyers' Wants

50 *Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.*

SNAP FASTENERS.—O and OO, black or white. Snappers, 47 West 34th St. Greeley 3906.

SPRING SNAP FASTENERS for sale; size 0 and 3-0, black and white. Spring 9039.

SUITS.—Velour checks, taffetas, poplins, serges, $6.75 to $15; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Brother, 153 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Junior and misses' popular price, for immediate delivery. A. Samberg & Sons, 84 University Place.

SUITS.—500 poplin and taffeta, to close out. I. C. Cloak and Suit Co., 45 West 34th St. Greeley 3944.

SUITS.—200 new Spring ladies' suits to close out at a sacrifice. Sol Levine Co., 12 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Showing strongest line genuine Palm Beach suits, $8.50 to $5.75. Meyer Loeb & Co., 13 East 30th.

SUITS.—Poplins, shepherd checks; immediate delivery; $6.75-$15. Kaplan & Alper, 51 West 24th.

SUITS.—For immediate delivery; jobs to close out Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th.

SUITS.—300 to close out, snappy styles. Miller & Schadow, 15 West 24th.

TAFFETA SUITS, all shades, $12.75; immediate delivery. Jackter & Goldstein, 126 West 22d.

TAFFETA.—Good quality, black, for sale at mill price. Farragut 616.

WAISTS for immediate delivery; Georgettes, laces, crepes, and china silk, $18 to $45. Joseph Valenstein, 115 W. 29th.

Help and Situations Wanted.

BOOKKEEPER. — Ambitious, experienced, capable, wishes position in good house, with prospects; textile line preferred; would accept moderate salary with opportunity for advancement. T 34 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Wednesday...3@3¼ " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Gray Goods Buying Small.

There was not much snap to buying in the local gray goods market yesterday. On fancies some sampling for the new season is being done, but the yardage disposed of in this way is not great. In the staple end business on drills and sheetings continues small. Printcloths are a little more active, the day's sales including 39-inch 56-44s at 4½ cents for May-June delivery, and some more nearby 38½-inch 64-60s at 5¾ cents. Prices are firm generally at these levels:

39-inch, 80-80s....7¼¢ | 38½-inch, 64-60s..5¾¢
39-inch, 72-76s....6¾¢ | 38½-inch, 64-56s..5¼¢
39-inch, 68-72s....6¢ | 38½-inch, 60-52s..4¾¢
39-inch, 56-44s....4½¢ | 38½-inch, 60-48s..4¼¢
38½-inch, 64-64s..5½¢ | 37-inch, 64-60s....5¾¢

How the Embargoes Hurt.

The freight embargoes of the past several months are beginning to make themselves felt in more ways than one. One effect has been to make it very hard for salesmen to do business on certain lines. One man, who carries a line of hardware and plumbing specialties for a New England concern, has been especially hard hit. He covers a limited territory, and, because the line he carries is made up of staples, gets over it about six times a year. The best part of his territory lies in Connecticut, which has been particularly bothered by embargoes. Because of them deliveries of goods booked in January for prompt shipment are only now being made. As a result the salesman in question, instead of finding his trade hungry for goods, is finding them freshly supplied. This naturally means pretty slim "picking" for him on his present trip.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

RICHARD BALDWIN, Jr., contractor, Peekskill, formerly a partner in R. K. Everett & Co., Catskill aqueduct contractors, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $86,427 and assets of $25.

HARRY SAMUELS, salesman, 229 Wadsworth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,767, mostly for rents, and no assets.

SETH WALKER, grocer, Newburg, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,895 and no assets.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN, hotel keeper, Tannersville, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $10,529 and assets of $601 in accounts.

ABRAHAM I. MEYER, drug clerk, 451 East 161st Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,110 and assets of $853, consisting of a Ford machine, $350, mortgaged for $350, and $5 cash in bank.

SOL FLAUM, women's hats, 45 Bond Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $8,704 and assets of $400.

JOSEPH S. RABINOWITZ, trunks, 767 Sixth Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $3,375 and assets of $438.

LOUIS EGGERS.—Miss Bertha Rembaugh has been appointed receiver for Louis Eggers, grocer, 201 Third Avenue, bond $1,000.

MASON - SEAMAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—Judge Hough has authorized Allan Lexow and A. Leo Everett, receivers, to issue $50,000 certificates to carry on the business and to repair taxicabs.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

Anhalt, Simon—H. F. Schwartz.....$10,337.83
Arnold, Helen—E. Tautz et al.....209.81
Alloway, Henry and Mary L.—I. M. Stettenheim.....219.49
Angus, Ellen E.—L. H. Hendricks.....225.77
Burroughs, Fannie T. and William H.—F. S. Weil.....397.98
Berglass, Moe—A. Cohen et al.....283.95
Bobis, Nathan—Peter H. Reilly & Bro. Co.....135.91
Borowitzky, Philip—J. Gotlieb.....207.52
Brice, Wilson B., executor—Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York.....16,959.24
Brantinger, Abraham—Nathan.....815.41
Brown Bros., Inc., owners and builders—P. I. Hurry et al.....265.52
Beaver, John, receiver—J. Thierstein.....229.41
Blank, Sigmund—J. Hausman et al.....380.25
Bradford, Samuel D.—J. F. Gunning.....408.32
Colgate, William H.—H. J. Davies.....226.62
Collins, Henry D.—National Surety Co.....353.64
Copley, Maria A.—A. De Lancey.....238.72
Cronin, Thomas A., and William Springer—Godfrey Keeler Co.....145.01
Cowens, Inc.—R. L. Polk & Co., Inc.....132.41
Cohen, Abraham—G. Cohen.....150.00
Cohen, Peretz—S. Kivlat.....123.47
Collins, Clarence J.—Stoddart Bell Electrotype Co.....124.34
City of New York—B. Gisen.....2,635.67
Caven, John L.—J. B. Gwynn.....117.96
Collins, Charles J.—Globe-Wernicke Co.137.32
Cram, Jacob—H. Brinkman.....3,537.90
Dworkin, Fay—Crandall-Pettee Co.....121.45
Dreyfach, Joseph—M. Hyams.....180.21
Fysher, Alfred N.—R. S. Tilden.....1,055.19
Fuchs, Emil E.—West End-Eighty-fifth Co.....329.73
Flagg, Wm. H.—M. M. Balkin.....9,118.04
E. R. Brackett Co.—Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....184.06
Elsasser, Berthold A.—K. Fitzgerald..373.90
Eidlen, David T., Abraham Frankel, and Max Frankel—Norwalk Bros., Inc., 2,078.52
Elias Randall Cloak and Suit Co., Inc.—I. N. Platt.....256.03
Fifteen Twenty Broadway, Inc.—F. A. Ward.....224.96
Goldman, Barney—Broschart & Braun.302.91
Gramercy Chocolate Co., Inc.—Walton & Bees.....823.42
Grifkin, Lucas J.—C. A. Belden.....437.63
Goldberg, Joseph; Honora Goldberg, Jacob Freserg, and Isidor Weingraf—Morris Plan Co. of N. Y.....114.41
Goodman, Jacob—W. Boorstein et al.113.41
Histed, Ernest W.—R. L. Polk & Co., Inc.....264.91
Hill, Nathaniel W.—P. O. Abbe.....392.58
Hirt, Albert J.—H. G. Friedmann.....733.11
Hopper, Isaac A., and Joseph Lewis—Jiffy Fire Hose Rack Co., Inc.....523.90
Israelson, Jacob—S. Borchardt.....240.79
Kelsey, Charles H.—Texas Co.....129.23
Kossoy, Victor—A. Berse.....687.38
Kuthe, Herman—Sugar Land Feed Co. of N. Y., Inc.....1,058.91
Lerner, Samuel—Novelty Candy Co..120.93
Lauter, August—Central Mortgage Co..306.69
Levy, Bernard—Jaburg Bros.....131.68
Law, Frederick R.—B. F. Mitler.....159.01
Leibowitz, Jacob and Samuel—F. Blumenthal Co.....195.05
Lichtenberg, Joseph—Barclay Realty Co.....945.65
Liebert, Abraham—J. Friedman et al...139.47
Mirsky, Abraham—J. Walz.....1,634.88
Mellerky, Martin, and Charles Muller—Hudson Brass Works.....142.63
Morse Dry Dock and Repair Co.—A. M. Walden.....1,591.75
McNulty, James—Sonn Brothers Co.....134.70
Mead, Lewis S., and Charles D. Hoffman—Morris Plan Co. of New York...162.41
Masconi, Bernardo—D. Abelos.....378.66
Mayer, Saul—R. Seril.....1,341.86
New York Railways Co.—N. Nixon....2,340.08
New England and Southern Association—F. S. Sturgis.....3,030.12
Same—Same.....3,230.79
Same—Same.....3,230.79
Parker, John A. and Edith M.—C. W. Copp.....218.28
Preistch, Alois—M. Schwarz.....712.74
Patrick, William—A. Prince & Son, Inc.140.11
Quilos Film Corp.—Grayzel Press, Inc...181.84
Rabinowitz, Abraham—B. Rabinowitz, costs.....116.90
Redling, Harry J.—A. E. Weiss.....1,542.77
Rockaw, Nathan—J. Mandel.....250.23
Robert Dalton, Inc.—A. Champlin.....551.56
Ross & Sisti, Inc.—National Bridge Works.....209.12
Romer, Leila, and Edna Mitchell—A. J. Thacher.....149.36
Rothschild, Abe M.—Retail Equipment Co.....177.31
Smith, Ralph O.—H. H. Robbins.....536.91
Sachs, Charles and Henrietta—Morris Plan Co. of New York.....162.41
Superior Cornice and Skylight Works—Broschart & Brann, Inc.....103.02
Steiger, Sarah—M. Feldman et al.....317.75
Sturges, Henry C.—George R. Read & Co.....1,556.50
Sargent-Aborn Corp.—E. Arden.....829.41
Sire, Albert I.—E. Wilson et al.....136.41
Sudin Co.—L. Favata.....144.74
United States Casualty Co.—S. Taub..1,288.87
Vanadian Building Co.—J. B. Owens...115.51
Walsh, James R.—A. Regg.....850.00
Weisheit, Carl A.—Pabst Brewing Co..4,000.84
Wittlinger, Frederick, Jr.—Lang & Co., Inc.....144.71
Wilmerding, C. Mortimer—A. B. Davis.850.00
Zwickel, George—J. Polgar.....232.91

The judgment published April 12, which read Crimmons, Patrick W.—Percival K. Frowert Co., Inc., $281.90, should have read Collins, Clarence J.—Percival K. Frowert Co., Inc., $281.90. The one against Patrick W. Crimmons should have read: Crimmons, Patrick W.—M. L. Bird, $36.53.

In Bronx County.

Briggs, Wilbur L.—M. Stoller.....$79.75
Feinberg, William—G. K. Rolanda.....112.22
Gruber, Henrietta—M. Sobel.....520.29
Grupsmith, Rose—H. Baff.....360.63
Hilgenberg, George—International Wine & Liquor Co.....626.01
Hall, Louis Leon, and Dorothy Shoemaker Hall—J. B. O'Flynn.....228.15
Horowitz, Jacob—E. Kalisch.....31.06
Jacobowitz, Jacob and Bertha—F. Muhlhan et al.....47.01
Kesner, Irving, and Julius Frankel—M. Syrkin.....734.18
Levinson, Sadie—J. Locker et al.....49.72
McCaffery, John—Burns Bros.....169.06
Reeder, Ernest and Mary L.—De Noyelles Brick Co.....605.92
Rosenfeld, Irving and Theresa—Cosmopolitan Bank.....532.27
Shultz, Harry, and Abraham Feuer—Fried Mendelson & Co.....546.80

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Illinois Surety Co.—M. Miraglia, Mar. 25, 1916.....$463.40
Same—V. Machi, Mar. 25, 1916.....114.56
Same—D. La Macre, Mar. 25, 1916.....234.14
Same—S. Tripodi, Mar. 25, 1916.....236.40
Same—R. Boloci, Mar. 25, 1916.....107.40
Same—S. Di Bioncha, Mar. 25, 1916....164.68
Same—F. Garabatta, Mar. 25, 1916....157.52
Same—G. Graceo, Mar. 25, 1916.....150.06
Same—J. Rubino, Mar. 25, 1916.....930.80
Same—A. Rubino, Mar. 25, 1916.....2,000.00
Same—R. Belliot, Mar. 25, 1916.....107.40
Same—G. Morello, Mar. 25, 1916.....214.80
Same—G. Sciabalia, Mar. 25, 1916....2,445.83
Same—G. Bosco, Mar. 25, 1916.....214.80
Same—N. Mancuso, Mar. 25, 1916.....220.58
Same—B. Vasi, Mar. 25, 1916.....179.00
Newman, Gordon J.—R. Thedford, 24, Nov. 26, 1912.....1,069.11
Pepper, Jennie—John Wanamaker, May 11, 1899.....383.99
Pepper, Jennie—J. E. Nichols et al.—May 29, 1899.....471.11
Beales, Charles R.—M. R. Weed, Oct. 18, 1912.....823.22
Bresler, Noah W.—H. Feistber, Jan. 11, 1916.....230.91
Bentele, Christ—A. Kaufman, Feb. 19, 1912.....221.61
Bolardi, John P., and Bayard Co., Inc.—A. L. Story et al., Nov. 15, 1915....1,068.08
Dearman, Isidore—M. Braunstein, Mar. 9, 1915.....215.90
Epstein, Samuel—Horn & Sachar, June 2, 1913.....708.98
Frelmes, Jacob—M. Kulok, June 4, 1915.289.85
Harawitz, Abraham—Lawyers Title Ins. and Trust Co., Aug. 6, 1907.....180.59
Latzke, Paul—Rembrandt Realty Co., Aug. 25, 1911.....290.47
Lyttle, Samuel—H. Miller & Co., Oct. 14, 1913.....180.69
Spilker, Ethel, Abraham Spilker, and Jacob Shapiro—D. Meyer, Dec. 17, 1915.....120.65
Slater, Mollie—Mutual Alliance Trust Co. of N. Y., Feb. 10, 1911.....12,511.91
Welsbred, Wm. C.—H. J. Martin, May 1, 1913.....20,677.35
Thompson, Beatrice C. W.—J. Nahan, April 5, 1913, (canceled).....3,847.40
William Messer Co.—S. Strand, March 30, 1912, (reversed).....1,309.47

In Bronx County.

Power, James—G. Tolzer, Aug. 11, 1914..$39.73

COTTON PRICES FALL ON WALL ST. SELLING

Reports from South Indicate Largest Acreage This Year Ever Planted.

LITTLE SHORT SELLING YET

Traders Merely "Scalping" Small Profits While Waiting for a Definite Trend.

The cotton market is still a waiting affair. It showed no particular strength yesterday, but in the face of the weakness of the stock market and the general feeling of bearishness in the Street it held very well and the close was steady, although the closing prices were the low of the day and 7 or 8 points under the high.

Reports from the South show that a large acreage is assured if the weather continues fairly favorable during the remainder of the planting season. Some well-posted men think the acreage this Spring will be one of the largest ever planted. This idea, however, has as yet failed to impress the public, and there has been very little short selling in anticipation of the acreage report. Of course, the weather may interfere with the planting, but it looks now as if there would be a very large increase in acreage west of the Mississippi, and that every State east of the river will also plant more land in cotton than last season, and possibly as much as two years ago.

Wall Street was a conservative seller in the market today, and most of the support seemed to come from spot interests. A large part of the trading continues to be merely the scalping of floor operators, who are satisfied to take a few points profit on either side, but this trading is not governed by any fixed ideas as to the market.

The spot markets in the South were unchanged as a general rule, but there is little demand either for domestic consumption or for export at this time. Domestic mills are generally very well supplied and are content to keep out of the market for the time being. Spots in New York were marked down 5 points to 11.95.

Exports yesterday were 17,800 bales against 52,200 for the same day last year. The general idea at the moment seems to be that the total exports for the season will be around 5,500,000 bales compared with exports of about 8,000,000 bales for last season.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged; Houston, 5 points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 5 points decline. Middling, 11.95.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	11.84	11.77	11.78@11.79	11.83@11.84
July	12	11.92	11.92@11.93	11.97@11.98
Oct.	12.16	12.06	12.06@12.07	12.11@12.12
Dec.	12.31	12.24	12.24@12.25	12.28@12.29
Jan.	12.39	12.30	12.30@12.31	12.34@12.35
March	12.47	12.45	12.45@12.46	12.50@12.51

Total port receipts, 18,399 bales. Last week, 15,007 bales. Last year, 22,689 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	8,068	8,341	5,764
New Orleans	1,103	3,782	5,027
Mobile	1,745	1,217	239
Savannah	1,841	982	3,499
Charleston	331	54	704
Wilmington	18	708	981
Norfolk	1,161	2,642	1,290

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	584	428	588
Memphis	974	2,384	1,300
St. Louis	467	506	838
Houston	5,240	4,049	3,803
Exports, 17,816 bales.	Total thus far this season, 4,188,536 bales.		Total last season, 6,882,238 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Year.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‡) This character means cases or against.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13. — 889 — Bankers Trust Co., trustee, v. Texas & Pacific Ry. Co. et al.—Argument continued.

611—J. J. Abbott v. J. C. Brown, U. S. Marshal, &c.—Argued.

553—J. S. Donald, Secretary of State, &c., et al. v. Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co., and 254—J. A. Frear, in his capacity as Sec. of State, &c., v. Western Union Telegraph Co.—Argument commenced.

252—Russo-Chinese Bank v. National Bank of Commerce of Seattle, Wash.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for April 14—Nos. 244, 271, 188, 228, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, and 314.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS — Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Robinson<Roe, Safford<US. Brown Perfection Tube Co<Brown, Keys<Meyer. Johnson<Lambert, Tri-Bullion S & D Co< Jacobsen. Re Kehoe. Re Interocean Transp. N Y Co & H R RR<SS Satilla. Palmer<Joseph.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Re J Wink. Re C Wink. Palmer<Douel Mills, U S<Fong On. Same<Hammerstein. Cons Rubber Tire Co< Diamond. N Y Trust Co<Intl M M Co. Thompson<N Y Realty Owners. Re Jenkins (J A Jenkins, Inc.) Re same (E F Jenkins) Re same (E F Wilson) Ansorge<Barnett. Storer<Wanamaker. Gennert<Burke & James. Ansorge<Barnett. St Aubin<Guenther (2) Pierce<Beel. Anchor Cap & C Corp <Pritchard (2.)

Bell<Intl Text Book. Trier<Morse. Seidl Cohen<Flime's. Int Transp Co<Quina. Smith, Morem & Co< Bird. Bradstreet's<Bradstreet. W S S S Co<Chicago Housewreck Co. L V Transp Co<SS Kelvenia. Am Imp & Transp Co< Bacon. S I Shipbuilding Co< Lezinsky. Bowman<Pratt. Goodwin<Camp (2.) Friedley-Voshardt< Reliance. Susquehanna<Interstate.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Sbarsitz<Schunnemann<Donat. Me Phonograph<Tomlinson. Johnson<East Coast Transp.

Cirone<Degnon Con Co Bacon<Thos Wilson Sons Co. Webber<W Va P & P.

DISTRICT COURT — Hough, J. — Room 8, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar: Individual Drinking Cup Co<Union News.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Bankruptcy calendar, at 2 P. M., in Room 328, P. O. Bldg.

Discharges: James R Bartelt, Harris Gettinger, Isidore Hurwitz, Leon Masson, Giuseppe Lenci, George Ciulo, Gussie Nankin, Juda L Jawets, Joseph Rudtner, Guilie Bonanne, Louis Damico.

Motions: Terra Marine Co, Abraham L Kass, Leo B Cohen, George L Tarshis,

I S Remsen Mfg Co, Roch-Line Inc. Philip Rochelsky. Doreck & Lipschitz (3.) Geis-Jackier Co. James Dusmanes, Louis V Schenone & ano, Rockaway Soda Water Mfg Co, Frederick Schoeler, Royal H Mollineau, Frederick Plago, William C Boegel, Henry G Blaesser.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

DAY CALENDAR.

Re Dale, for compensation, &c. Re Maxwell.

Di Tomaso<Syracuse University. Re Grifenhagen-Ordway.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J.; McLaughlin, Scott, Smith, and Davis, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Re Buckl. Palatek<Gow Acid't, &c, Assur Corp. Re Steinwender. People<Minsky. M M Trust Co<State Board of Tax Comrs. Voska, Faelsch & Side (Ruland. Andrews<Fargo. Tilton<Putnam-Hacker Co.

Re Brush. Re Mills. Richards & Co< Wreschner. Hart<Pfizer. M M Hats, Inc<same. D'Arsi<Navigazione Alta, &c. Breen<Santanoni Cont. Dolphin<Santanom Cont Co.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Guriand< V W In Rity. Pioneer Demo Club< Woods. Herrmann<CNY. Ludium<Harmegis. Lord Court Bldg<Carr. Robert Colin Co<Wolff Marino<Clarence Rity Co Const Co. Konheim<Steinmeier. Re Concrete Prod Co. N Y Tel Co<Lubling. Maple<CNY. Brownell<Brownell, Lewis Motor Co. Baltzel<Rhinelander. Feinberg<Feinberg. Schaffer<Schmid. Kern<Brown. Farmers Loan & Tr Co<Muiry. Stellmann<Horn & Hardart Co, Inc. Re Bunin. Rochester Athenaeum, &c<Tompkins. Greenwood Cemetery< Lippman. Lammy<Ware Rity Co Re Tile Sugar & Sur. Fuge<Winston. Silverman<Baturin. Bornstein<Bostwick. Rutt<Hutt. M & Davidson. Cochrane<Cochrane. Warsower<Lippman. Berman<Berman. Horwits<Sokolow. Caputo<Friesner. Mariner<Burt. Re Miller. Schroeder<Schroeder. Re Bonaveglia. Re Brown. Re Carr. Re Gruettner. Re Harney. Re Murphy. Re Mayer. Re McGlif. Re McGuire. Re Roedel. Re Theil. Hobson<Brounstein, Re Wine & Spirits Trader Corp. Evans<Mattlage & Sons. Re Land Co C of Mineral. (3.) King<Walker. Tighe<Witt. Hirsch<Wagner. Re Italie American Stores, Inc. Re Schwarzs, (Husted) Re Reynolds. Re McGovern, (Reardon.) Re Berman. Ouster<Robinson. Switalski<Phils & R. Coal & Iron Co. Pietrowski<same.

Re Kehoe. Re Interocean Transp. N Y Co & H R RR<SS Satilla. Palmer<Joseph.

Re Schmidt. Re Hoffman. Re Hoffman. Re Hoffman

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, APRIL 13.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

EAST BROADWAY, 254, n s, 46 ft w of Montgomery St, 23x57.1x23x56.9, foreclosure April 5; John H. Regan, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $12,000

VERMILYEA AV, n w s, at n e s Academy St, 150x150; Gustavus L. Lawrence to Marva Realty Corporation, 507 West 113th St, mtg $86,000, March 28; attorney, Arnstein & L., 128 Broadway $100

WASHINGTON ST, 774-78, w s, 63.11x66x irregular; Emma W. Wingate to Reversionary Estates Co., Nyack, N. Y., mtg $10,000 all liens, b. and s., Dec. 29; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway..$1

SAME property, Reversionary Estates Co. to New York State R. & T. Co., 452 Lexington Av, mtg $10,000, April 11; attorney, same $25,000

WATER ST, 161 and 163, s e corner of Fletcher St, 35.4x50.6x14.5x50.7, foreclosure April 5; Robert L. Luce, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, April 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $50,000

WEST END AV, 279, s w corner of 73d St, 24.4x95, foreclosure, April 5; Roger Foster, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, April 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $65,000

WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, 71, n e s, 22x97; Daniel B. Ogden and Thomas C. Phelps, acting trustees under deed of trust, recorded Feb. 18, 1884, to Alice Loughran, 540 Bedford Av.; Brooklyn, April 5; attorneys, Sherman & Sterling, 55 Wall St., ...$25,000

SAME PROPERTY; Alice Loughran to Frank J. Maguire, 248 W. 12th St, b. and s., April 5; attorneys, same $1

107TH ST, 339 East, n s, 108 ft w of Avenue C, 25x94.9; Moses Maas to Frieda Ebenstein, 279 West 113th St., all liens, April 3 .....$1

111TH ST, s s, 19.5 ft e of Waverly Place, 38.10x54; Sellwell Realty Co. to Owners Syndicate Co., 30 East 42d St, mtge $14,500, Feb. 15; attorney, Hudson Realty Co., 30 East 42d St. $1

112TH ST, 445 West, n s, 245.10 ft e of 10th Av, 20.10x98.9; Elizabeth Lisk, Bayonne, N. J., heir, &c., of Robert Coffey, to Caroline Coffey, on the premises, quitclaim, Sept. 5, 1912; attorney, M. H. Dillenbeck, 154 Nassau St. $50

127TH ST, 149 West, n s, 205.4 ft e of 7th Av, 27.11x98.9; Morris Mannelmer to Rexmere Realty Co., 162 West 34th St, mtg $45,000, March 27; attorney, Louis Mannheimer, 162 West 34th St. $100

129TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.8; John Gemmer to New York State Realty and Terminal Co., 452 Lexington Av, April 12; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $1

129TH ST, 101 and 103 East, n s, 80 ft e of 4th Av, 45x98.9x irregular; Heather Realty Co. to Midtown Improvement Co., 22 East 33d St, March 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

129TH ST, 500 West, n s, 125 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Frank S. McGraw to New York State R. & T. Co., 452 Lexington Av, b. and s., c. a. s., March 13; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

131ST ST, 141 East, n e s, 243.1 ft n w of 3d Av 17.8x98.9; Andrew J. Dam to Louisa Lawrence, 141 East 39th St, q. c., May 6, 1914; attorney, Murray, P. & H., 37 Wall St. $1

133D ST, 108 and 110 West, s s, 150 ft w of 6th Av, 50x100.5, foreclosure April 5;; Meyer Auerbach, referee, to Mutual Life Insurance Co., 32 Nassau St., April 12; address, 59 Cedar St. $80,000

137TH, 207 and 209 West, n s, 162.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 62.6x100.8; Cora Josephs et al. to Montrose Realty Co., 135 Broadway, mtg $73,030, April 3; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway..$100

SAME PROPERTY; Montrose Realty Co. to 207-9 West Eighty-seventh Street Corporation, 20 Beaver St, mtg $73,030, April 10; attorney, same $100

137TH ST, 230 East, s s, 435 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Ribeki Freedman to Simon Temes, Howen, Sullivan Co., N. Y., April 10, mtg $9,000; attorney, John M. Lifschitz, 132 Nassau St. $1

139TH ST, 328 East, n s, 357 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100, foreclosure April 4; W. Lyon O'Conor, referee, to Anna Esposito, 2,001 1st Av, mtg $15,000; April 10; attorney, Charles Novello, 320 Broadway $17,500

141ST ST, 227-29 West, n s, 300 ft e of 8th Av, 40x100.11; Lawyers' Mortgage Co. to M. M. S. Building Co., 507 5th Av, mtg $40,000; April 11; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway 100

142ST ST, 109 West, s s, 107 ft e of 7th Av, 17x100.11; J. Harper Skillin, 169 Milton Road, Rye, N. Y., to Harry Aronson, 974 St. Nicholas Av, mtg $15,000, April 8....$1

143RD ST, 237 West, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 99.11; Samuel Robert and another, trustees for George I. Semel, will George A. Semel, to Montrose Realty Co., 135 Broadway, March 31; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $9,180

149TH ST, 225 West, n s, 407.10 ft w of 7th Av, 27.10x99.11; Thomas J. Bannon to A. L. Guidone & Son, Inc., 52 Vanderbilt Av, Manhattan, mtg $20,500, all liens, April 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

152ND ST, 522 and 524 West, s s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Samuel Wacht to T. & S. Realty Co., 99 Nassau St., all liens, April 11; address 74 Broadway.....$1

Bronx.

BRYANT AV, e s, 125 ft s of 172d St, 25x100; Gussie Beyer to Benjamin Beyer, 1,496 Bryant Av, Jan. 17; attorney, Max Shelnert, 300 Broadway $1

CHARLOTTE ST, w s, 111.9 ft s of Boston Road, 75x160; Maximiliana Zahradnik to Anna Hajek, Winfield, L. I., and another, April 11; attorneys, Thomas & P., 111 Broadway $6,000

CROTONA AV, 1,420, e s, 23x100; Diedrich Wendelken to Helen Wendelken, 1,420 Crotona Av, April 11; attorney, Helen Wendelken, 1,420 Crotona Av $1

DALY AV, 2,108, e s, 43.3x75.9; Arc Realty Co. to Gustave H. Shamberg, 226 West 97th St, and another, mtg $28,000, July 1, 1912; attorney, J. L. Young, 31 Liberty St. $100

SAME PROPERTY; Gustave H. Shamberg et al. to 2,108 Daly Avenue Corporation, 2,108 Daly Av, April 12; attorney, same $1

DAVIDSON AV, w s, 2.5.4 ft s of 190th St, 75x98.9; Jean Young et al. to Daniel Stiess, 2,324 Davidson Av, Sept. 1; attorneys, Miehling & K., 258 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; William J. McRorie to William S. Orgies Co., Continental Av, Forest Hills, L. I., Sept. 7, 1915; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

DOON AV, s w corner of Kingsbridge Road, 26.3x112.3; also Kingsbridge Road, s e corner of Oakes Av, 25x92.3; Anna Pekowsky to Edids Holding Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 27; attorneys, Hovell, McC. & C., 50 Court St, Brooklyn $1

FORD ST, s s, 100 ft w of Webster Av, 25x110.6x25x111.6; Diedrich Wendelken and another to William Wendelken, 960 Home St, April 11, mtg $1,800; attorney, J. De Hart, 1,039 Fox St. $100

HUNTS POINT AV, s e corner of Gilbert Place, 25.8x113.4x25x119.2; Theresa McEvenie to Gilbert Place Co., Inc., 1,029 East 163d St, April 3, mtg $4,500; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

LOT 41, map of Harrington Estate; Mary J. Sheridan to Lydia S. Moore, 25 West 129th St, ½ part, April 7; attorney, John Bowers, 81 Fulton St. $1

LOTS 340 and 341, map of Hunts Point Realty Co.; same to same, ½ part, April 7; attorney, same $1

LOTS 221 and 222, same map; Abraham C. Neefius to Charles H. Thornton and another, 1,312 Clay Av, mtg $2,000, Jan. 28; attorneys, Neler & Van D., 160 Broadway $100

PROSPECT AV, 780, e s, 37.6x irregular; David Blomberg to Henry Hornstein, 850 Longwood Av, mortgage $26,750, April 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 150 ft s of Longwood Av, 50x200 to Whitlock Av x irregular; Diedrich Wendelken to William Wendelken, 960 Home St, April 11, mtg $19,387; attorney, J. De Hart, 1,039 Fox St. $100

UNIVERSITY AV, s w corner of 176th St, —x— to exterior of previous line of Harlem River; Edw. D. White et al., trustees, to Tobias R. Gibson, 1,764 Corcoran St, N. W., Washington, D. C., mtg $5,000, June 2, 1914; attorneys, Evarts, C. & S., 60 Wall St. $1

WALES AV, 518, s e s, 25x100; W. Stebbins Smith, referee, to Abe Fishbach, 570 East 137th St, April 12; attorneys, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $4,005

WEBSTER AV, w s, 280.11 ft n of 169th St, 100x10x100.6; Margaret L. Zborowski, individually and as executrix, to James H. Thornton and another, 1,340 Clay Av, June 29; attorneys, Neler & Van D., 160 Broadway $500

149TH ST, e s, 150 ft e of College Av, 50x100; Dern Realty Corp. to Savoy Construction Co., 160 Broadway, mtg $40,500, April 10; attorneys, Krakower & P., 309 Broadway..$1

156TH ST, 319 East, n s, 25x100.2; William Bergmann to Robert H. Bergman, 319 East 156th St, confirmation deed, March 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Robert H. Bergman to Adolph G. Stahl, 879 Courtlandt Av, mtg $5,550, March 28; same attorney $100

180TH ST, 927 East, n s, 42x109.1x42x108.4; Arc Realty Co. to Gustave H. Shamberg et al., 52 West 69th St, July 1, 1912, mtg $39,600; attorney, J. L. Young, 31 Liberty St. $100

SAME PROPERTY; Gustave H. Shamberg et al. to 927 East 180th Street Corporation, 927 East 180th St, April 12; attorney, same $1

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HADDON HALL

Montclair, N. J.

Eight-story, fireproof, elevator; finest Apartment in State; beautiful view and surroundings; city life in the country; 6, 7 or 8 rooms; low rent; immediate possession. Apply on the premises, 57 Union St., or any real estate agent.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Unfurnished

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.

11 and 12 room Cottage situated on a terrace overlooking the Hudson River. Comfortable and roomy; 8 minutes' walk from railroad station. Rent $480-$600 per year.

Broadway REMCO 98th St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

SEA GATE, NEW YORK HARBOR

HIGHLY RESTRICTED RESIDENTIAL PARK, FRONTING ATLANTIC OCEAN. Private boat service from the Battery to Sea Gate from May to November within 45 minutes. Also subway and elevated service from Brooklyn Bridge.

FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR THE SEASON, $800 TO $1,800.

Arrangements by appointment only to inspect property.
WILLIAM P. RAE COMPANY,
180 Montague St., Brooklyn, and Woolworth Bldg., Manhattan.

SEAGATE

WEST 37TH ST.
House 15 Rooms, Sun Parlor, well furnished; rent, $1,400.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

CITY PROPERTY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Av.

JERE JOHNSON, JR., CO., AUCTIONEERS.
193 Montague St., Brooklyn.

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 14 WALL ST.
MORTGAGE LOANS.

Building Material.

"SPENCER SELF-FEED HEATER."
New York Office, 101 Park Ave.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

TENTH AVENUE CORNER,
17,500 SQUARE FEET.
For improvement with a business building. Only a small cash payment required.
HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
Uptown Office, 489 Fifth Av.

149th, 538 West.—Four-story brownstone American basement, 10 rooms and two baths; rent $900. Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St., New York.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

To Let.—Unfurnished, near ocean, Sheepshead Bay, 10 rooms, running water every room, steam heat, electric light; 2,061 East 19th St. Apply F. G. Walther, 1,612 Shore Road; telephone 90 Coney Island; price, $700 yearly.

Hotel to rent, downtown business section, Brooklyn, for term of years; 32 rooms, 12 baths, bar, and dining room. Apply on premises, 20 Smith St., one door from Fulton St.

Headquarters for Flatbush Real Estate. Westwood Realty Company, 685 Flatbush Av.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Quaint four-room house and large garden plot with variety of fruit trees, grape arbor, hedge, large vegetable patch, (all planted,) chicken house, &c.; two minutes from trolley; only 30 minutes out; complete for $1,500; easy terms; answer at once, as owner cannot occupy. B., Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

ATTRACTIVE DETACHED COTTAGE, six rooms and bath; all improvements, including trunk sewers; nice plot of lawn and garden; near trolley and elevated; 5c. fare; price $3,800; small payment down, balance like rent; photo and particulars. Colt, Box 315 Times Downtown.

Modern bungalow at sacrifice; improved; restricted year around neighborhood, fronting ocean and bay; 40 minutes out; terms to suit; also bungalow site. Moulthrop, 2,287 8th Av.

Forest Hills Gardens.—Corner plot, below value; suitable terms. Owner, 2,665 Briggs Av., Bronx.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

3, 4, and 5-room furnished bungalows at Oakwood Beach, S. I., $115 to $175 for season. Address E. R. Fox, Oakwood, S. I., or New Dorp 449 W.; or E. R. Fox, 205 East 9th St., City; Orchard 3767.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Elmhurst, 13 minutes Penn. terminal; houses all improvements; choicest location, near station. E. J. Walker, 17 Elmhurst Av., Elmhurst.

CASH
and Long Island City lots, lightly incumbered, offered for good Manhattan apartment or business property, subject to conservative first mortgage. Hoppock, 40 Exchange Place.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

For Rent May 1st—Two lofts, 100x110 ft., 4th and 5th floors; fireproof building, 29th St. west of 6th Av.; good light; elevators, steam and electricity. If desired apply S 145 Times.

To Let.—Fine ground floor, factory building, 275 20th St., Brooklyn; 4,000 square feet; light all sides; $840.

One or more desirable offices to sublet, furnished or unfurnished; price reasonable. Inquire 1,132 Aeolian Building, 42d St.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

Studio, 210 West 14th St., exceptionally light, large, and beautiful, in newly altered private house. Telephone Owner, 809 Cortlandt.

Sublet—Light loft, 42x100, suitable manufacturing or salesroom; immediate possession; agent on premises. 36-38 East 20th.

Private office, furnished, $20; desk room, $10; mail privilege, $2 monthly; telephone service. Apply 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

34TH, 144, (near Lexington.)—Fine, large store; big show window; heat; electricity; moderate rent. Ford, 171 3d Av.

Desk room, with service; mail privilege. Room 1401, Evening Post, 20 Vesey.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

WHITE PLAINS.

A gentleman's residence, with five master's bedrooms, three baths, hardwood floors and trim; combination stable and garage, containing man's room; city water, electric light, and sewer; high, well-shaded plot, 100x160, overlooking Gedney Farms; one mile from Harlem Station, ¼ mile from Gedney Way; $11,000; very attractive terms. Write or phone R. J. Sprague, White Plains.

Chester Hill.—Villa apartments, 3 rooms, bath; 25 windows, all overlooking shady lawn; porches. City life in the country. Yearly rent, $900-$960. Janitor, 174 Rich Av., Mount Vernon. 'Phone owner, 609 M.

WATERFRONT SITES 20 minutes from Broadway; easy terms; city conveniences; no assessments; bungalows built. Suite 1,111, 51 Chambers St., New York.

Write for list of attractive homes.
Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Pretty five-room bungalow, one block from bathing beach and harbor; bath and steam heat; large living room, panelled walls, open fireplace, airy, light dining room, beamed ceiling, modern kitchen, two beautiful bedrooms, with connecting bath, decorate to suit; porch full width of house; few minutes from trolley and station; complete for $2,900; on easy terms. "Water Front Bungalow," 137 Times Downtown.

WATERFRONT HOME.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Warm weather continues over practically all districts east of the Mississippi and in the Pacific States and the Far Northwest, and cooler weather with temperatures somewhat below the seasonal average prevails over the South Rocky Mountain region.

Disturbances of slight intensity cover the region of the Great Lakes, the Middle Atlantic States, and the Rio Grande Valley, and another disturbance has appeared in the West Canadian Provinces.

There have been light local rains in the last twenty-four hours in the Middle Atlantic States, the lake region, the middle plains States, and the South Rocky Mountain region. Fair weather was general elsewhere.

Indications are that the weather will be overcast, with probably showers Friday in the Middle Atlantic States and Southern New England and the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys. Elsewhere east of the Mississippi the weather will be generally fair during the next forty-eight hours.

Temperatures will be somewhat lower Friday in the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys and Saturday in the interior of the Middle Atlantic States.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North Atlantic Coast will be light to moderate, variable; Middle Atlantic Coast, light to moderate southwest and west; South Atlantic Coast, light to moderate, variable.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York, Southern New England, New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania.—Probably local showers Friday. Saturday, cloudy.

Western New York—Local showers Friday. Saturday, fair.

Northern New England—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	42	47	4 P. M.	52	50
9 A. M.	39	43	6 P. M.	52	48
9 A. M.	43	44	9 P. M.	49	46
12 M.	49	49	11 P. M.	45	47

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 47; for the corresponding date last year it was 46; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 47.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 46; at 8 P. M. it was 47. Maximum temperature, 51 degrees at 3:45 P. M.; minimum, 43 degrees at 6:15 A. M. Humidity, 86 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 69 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.06 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.90 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
2:10—6 Lenox Av.; M. A. Greenberg	Slight
3:10—892 Tinton Av.; Joseph Perinson	Slight
6:08—160 E. 65 St.; Otto Marquard	Slight
10:55—301 E. 101 St.; Benjamin Tulpin	Slight
11:35—24 W. 17 St.; Solomon Weitz	Slight
P. M.	
12:30—100 Varick St.; Sam. Kornstein	Slight
2:10—1,046 E. 187 St.; C. Baumhale	Slight
3:40—275 Madison St.; Joseph Cohen	Slight
4:18—136 E. 50 St.; Victor Lindgren	Slight
4:18—583 West End Av.; Mabel Rogers	Slight
5:00—122 Mott St.; Grace Gratto	Slight
8:45—24 Washington St.; Battery Theatre	Slight
9:18—586 B'way; F. Schimmickl	$150,000
7:06—28 Jones St.; James Camerville	Slight
7:50—143 W. 27 St.; David Stevenson Brewing Co.	Slight
8:06—240 St. and Dash's Lane; L. Dash	$400
8:10—479 Morris Av.; Rocco Dunwoody	Slight
9:06—530 W. 36 St. (auto.); National Biscuit Co.	Slight
10:06—653 6 Av.; Arthur Fisher	Slight
10:20—1,326 B'way; Joseph Hersog	Slight

EDUCATION NOTES.

The International Association of Teachers of Printing will meet at the Hotel McAlpin on April 17 and 18. Full information and a copy of the program may be obtained by addressing Howard E. Parker, Chairman of the Association Committee, 1328 Broadway, 138th Street, or Joseph A. Donnelly, acting President, 444 West Fifty-seventh Street.

Thomas W. Churchill wants the seventh and eighth grade teachers, who are serving under waivers, to be paid the salaries to which they are entitled. He also wants promotions to be made to fill existing vacancies. At his request the Board of Education has decided that the promotions be made at the next meeting, and that in the meantime the By-laws Committee shall confer with the Board of Superintendents to straighten out all questions of technicalities.

The banquet of the Interborough Association of Women Teachers on April 29 at the Waldorf-Astoria promises to be a great success. Arrangements have been made with the New York Telephone Company and the American Telephone Company for telephone connection with San Francisco and Chicago. The voices of prominent people and singers will be heard from these places. Each diner will be provided with a telephone receiver. At the same time that the waves are heard a flashlight photograph of the waves will be thrown on a screen. Among the guests will be Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, Brandon Tynan, author of "The Melody of Youth," and Thomas W. Churchill. Judge Jenks will preside. After the dinner there will be dancing in the Astor Gallery. Orders for the banquet may be sent to Miss Helen McKeon, 801 East Nineteenth Street, Brooklyn.

The Parents' Association of P. S. 46, Manhattan, will meet in the school, 156th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, at 8:30 P. M. on April 19. Abram I. Elkus will speak on "Social Legislation."

Nearly one thousand students, of which number more than three hundred are city employes, receive instruction in the night session of the City College, according to the statement of Professor F. B. Robinson, Director of the evening sessions. City employes are designated as "municipal students," and are allowed to pursue all college courses without, however, expecting to receive the bachelor's degree. Three hundred students avail themselves of the opportunity of taking courses offered by City College and New York University in the Municipal Building. No other institution of learning in the country has one thousand students of high collegiate standing in its extension division.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Assignment: 4 P. M., Apr. 14—Patrol. E. E. McDonald, 7, from clerical and house duty to clerical duty.

Leave of absence, without pay: Patrol. T. J. Walsh, 13, 1 day, 8 A. M., Apr. 23. T. H. Hellmuth, 14, 1 day, 8 A. M., Apr. 23. M. McDonnell, 25, 1 day, 8 A. M., Apr. 23. J. Kelly, 146, 1 day, 8 A. M., Apr. 23. M. Feinstein, 152, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Apr. 19. T. C. Dines, Marine Div., 1 day, 8 A. M., Apr. 24.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. L. Bonicoki, 2, 2 A. M., Apr. 4, during disability; J. Taeschner, 2, 7 A. M., Mar. 26, to noon, Apr. 2; J. A. Kennedy, 7, 2 P. M., Mar. 7, to 12:01 A. M., Mar. 27; W. T. Gatewood, 10, 8:30 P. M., Mar. 10 to noon, Mar. 15; C. A. Haasis, 26, 2:35 P. M., Feb. 12 to 12 P. M., Feb. 21; M. B. Redmond, 40, 10:30 P. M., March 10, during disability; H. J. Kerger, 80, 7:40 P. M., Mar. 31, during disability; J. H. Rooney, 158, 1:20 A. M., Jan. 31, during disability; J. Cantrell, Bridge, 1:05 P. M., Mar. 6 to noon, Mar. 13.

Retirement accepted: Patrol. C. H. Vaughn, 42.

Fire Department.

Dismissed: Eng. of Steamer C. M. Ingram, Eng. 15, (under the influence of liquor.)

Decisions rendered: Capt. D. 15, Davidson, Eng. 285, (making false report,) guilty; reprimand. Fire. 1st gr. A. J. Sullivan, Eng. 276, (under influence of liquor,) seven leaves withheld. Fire. 1st gr. J. W. Seaton, Eng. 229, (absence without leave,) two leaves withheld. Fire. 1st gr. J. S. Beckingham, H. & L. 157, (absence without leave,) seven leaves withheld. Fire. 1st gr. H. E. Conklin, Eng. 250, (neglect of duty,) sentence suspended. Fire. 2d gr. A. L. Miller, Eng. 266, (absence without leave,) sentence suspended. Fire. 1st gr. W. J. Dolan, Eng. 201, (reckless driving,) charge dismissed. Fire. 1st gr. W. J. Parenteau, Eng. 217, (reckless driving,) charge dismissed.

Resignation accepted: Fire. 3d gr. F. Sichler, Eng. 21, to take effect 8 A. M., April 16.

Additional leave of absence, without pay, for sixty days, from 8 A. M., April 1, has been granted to Stoker J. McKeon, Eng. 57, on account of illness.

Fined: Fire. 1st gr. J. Bentley, Eng. 81, $5, (loss of cap badge.)

Retired: Fire. 1st gr. H. Pianson, Hose 8, (on his own application,) on an annual pension of $700, 8 A. M., April 16.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT RAHTJENS AMERICAN COMPOSITION COMPANY, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the Village of Tuxedo, County of Orange and State of New York, and business offices in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the Court House, in the City of Newburgh, County of Orange, on the 6th day of May, 1916, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to the Red Stand Compositions Company, Inc.

Dated Tuxedo, New York, April 14th, 1916.

RAHTJENS AMERICAN COMPOSITION COMPANY.

By VERNON C. BROWN, President.

O'BRIEN, BOARDMAN & PLATT, Attorneys for Petitioner, 1123 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—A board of officers to consist of Capts. W. R. Smedberg, Jr., 2d Cav., and G. H. Stewart, Ord. Dept., and 1st Lt. T. W. Brown, 17th Inf., is appointed to meet at the Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., on April 15, to conduct a test of a Lewis automatic machine gun.

Orders of March 28, relating to 1st Lt. N. W. Campanole, Signal Corps, revoked.

1st Lt. D. H. Bower, 22d Inf., to service in Signal Corps; Vice 1st Lt. N. W. Campanole, Signal Corps, relieved and assigned to 6th Inf. 1st Lt. Bower will proceed to Columbus, N. M., for duty.

Capt. E. McFarland, Ord. Dept., to Springfield Armory, Mass., to test machine guns, then to his station.

1st Lt. H. W. Stuckey, M. R. C., now on leave in New York City, is relieved from duty at Ft. Rosecrans, Cal., and will report to commanding officer, Fort Hancock, N. J., for duty upon completion of leave.

Orders of March 6, relating to Capt. H. C. Maddux, M. C., amended to direct him, after arrival in United States and after any leave, to proceed to Ft. Bayard, N. M., for duty.

Lt. Col. C. F. Mason, M. C., is relieved from further duty with Panama Canal, effective upon expiration of such leave as may be granted him by the Governor of the Panama Canal.

Maj. D. C. Howard, M. C., from duty as Attending Surgeon in this city, effective upon relief of Lt. Col. C. F. Mason, M. C., from duty with Panama Canal, then to Canal Zone for duty.

Capt. R. H. McKellar, M. C., from duty in Hawaiian Dept. and upon arrival at Honolulu of transport to sail from San Francisco about July 5, will proceed to the Philippines for duty.

Maj. E. McCaskey, retired, is assigned to active duty as an Acting Q. M. at Madison Barracks, N. Y., relieving 2d Lt. W. H. Moss, 3d Inf.

Capt. H. N. Royden, retired, is assigned to active duty and detailed an Acting Q. M. He will proceed to San Diego, Cal., for duty as Q. M., and Disbursing and Accounting Officer at Signal Corps Aviation School.

1st Lt. G. F. Roselle, Jr., 22d Inf., from duty at Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, Baton Rouge, La., effective May 25, then to his regiment.

Capt. H. A. Wiegenstein, 24th Inf., to Walter Reed Hospital, sick.

1st Lt. J. Schick, retired, is assigned to active duty and detailed as Acting Q. M. He will proceed at once to Ft. Lawton, Wash., for duty as Q. M., and in addition will assume charge of buildings, public property, and employes, and of public animals and private horses of mounted officers that may be sent to the Q. M.'s corral, Ft. Lawton. Military reservation, for shelter and care while awaiting shipment to the Philippines and Alaska; also of construction work at Ft. Lawton, relieving Capt. M. R. Hilyard, Q. M. C., who will proceed to Columbus, N. M.

Maj. A. E. Waldron, Corps of Engineers, to Wilmington, Del., to investigate explosive material, then to his station at Washington Barracks, D. C.

1st Lt. R. N. Bedine, Ord. Dept., from Sandy Hook Proving Grounds, N. J., April 15, then to New York Arsenal, N. Y., for duty.

Major A. S. Conklin, General Staff, (C. A. C.,) upon arrival in United States to Fort Williams, Me., and report to commanding officer, Coast Defenses of Portland, for duty at Fort McKinley, Me.

Capt. J. A. Berry, Q. M. C., (C. A. C.,) is assigned to 76th Co., effective June 16th. He will join his company upon arrival in this country and after any leave granted.

Promotions in infantry arm: E. N. Jones, Jr., Major, unassigned, to Lt. Col., unassigned; W. C. Rogers, Capt. 28th Inf., to Major 20th Inf.; W. J. Bolles, 1st Lt., 11th Inf., to Capt. 11th, and C. E. Coates, 2d Lt., 7th Inf., to 1st Lt., 7th.

1st Lt. A. K. B. Lyman, Corps of Engineers, will report to the President of the Examining Board at Ft. Shafter, Hawaii, for examination for promotion, then to his station.

Leaves: 1st Lt. R. D. Bates, C. A. C., 2 months; Capt. P. Clayton, General Staff, (Cav.,) 2 months, and Major W. T. Littebrant, 1st Cav., 4 months.

Navy.

Ensign J. T. Mathews, the Baltimore, to Radio Censor, Miami, Fla.

Surgs. L. W. Bishop, receiving ship at New York; to the Wales; W. S. Pugh, Jr., New York Yard, to receiving ship at New York; A. Stuart, recruiting station, Lowell, Mass., to recruiting station, Providence, R. I., and J. B. Dennis, the Texas, to Naval Dispensary, Washington, D. C.

Asst. Surg. J. Harper, Naval Medical School, Washington, D. C., to New York Yard.

Boatswain W. Martin, to the Charleston.

Gunner A. J. Holton, temporary duty on the Saturn, connection Alaskan Radio Expedition, for 1916.

Mach. W. D. Dadd, the Buffalo, to the Maryland.

Marine Corps.

Capts. P. E. Chamberlin, Mare Island Barracks, to command Naval Prison, Mare Island; J. C. McIlroy, San Diego Barracks, to command Portsmouth, N. H., Barracks, and J. G. Bates, Jr., Philadelphia Barracks, to command marine detachment, the New York.

1st Lt. P. H. Torrey, the New York, to Norfolk Barracks.

2d Lts. J. W. Van Hoose, Norfolk Barracks, to the Utah, and H. C. Pierce, the Utah, to command Indian Head, Md., Barracks.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived.—Ammen, at New York Yards; Burrows, at Rosebank; Hector, at Lambert Point; Iris, at Milwaukee; Paul Jones, Perry, Stewart, and Whipple, at San Pedro; Jupiter and Machias, at Lobos Island; Kanawha, at Newport; Leonidas, at Cristobal; Nanshan, at San Diego; Neptune, at Hampton Roads; New Hampshire, off Cape Henry gas buoy, and the Wheeling, at Progreso.

Sailed—Benham, New York Yard to sea for trial; Charleston, San Francisco for San Pedro; Chicago, Boston for Philadelphia; Glacier, Bocha Tecapan for Masatlan; Hancock, Galveston for Vera Cruz; Jason, Guantanamo for Norfolk; Nereus, Nagasaki for Olongapo, and the Penacocok, Portsmouth, N. H., for Boston Yard.

The Mars, now at Baltimore, ordered to Hampton Roads preparatory to a trip to West Coast, via Panama Canal.

The Hector, now at Norfolk, to Melville, R. I., and return to Hampton Roads.

The Dubuque, which left Pensacola, Fla., on April 7 for Portsmouth, N. H., will not stop at Norfolk, but proceed direct to Portsmouth.

The Panther, which left Key West on April 7 for Hampton Roads, has been directed to proceed to Charleston, S. C., and return to Key West.

The Monaghan, which left Key West on April 11 for Norfolk Yard, has been directed to proceed to Charleston Yard.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following labor lists have been established:

Harness maker, all boroughs—H. Levin, A. Rosen, Edward Scanlon, G. Dotta, A. Soubeyrand, A. McDermott, James Cuddy, V. Schefferine, Oscar Kunz, Fred Knorn, L. Baron, C. Schmitz, Morris Zudiker, K. Noethling, C. Schrieber, Edward Rodler, John Sinendinger, D. McCarthy, G. Horn, L. Russo, H. Segall.

Carriage painter, all boroughs—A. Hahn, J. Joger, John Platte, Fred Kuhner, Charles Schlaier, John Sullivan, M. Lamb, E. Ewald, F. Krenkel, Daniel Ryan, S. Welt, A. Herscovitz, J. Gilbert, F. Raffin.

Molders, all boroughs—James Orr, John Tierney.

United States.

The commission announces for May 17, at the New York Custom House, an examination for assistant in the Office of Information, Department of Agriculture, for men only, at a salary ranging from $1,500 to $2,000 per annum. It is desired to obtain a person who has had training or experience in agriculture, and who can comprehend the scientific work being conducted by the investigators and experimenters in the Department of Agriculture and can put such matter as may be submitted to him or as he may obtain by interview into popular form so that it may be easily understood and used by the layman and into a form convenient for the use of newspapers, magazines, and trade journals. Competitors will be examined in practical tests, published papers or magazine articles prepared by the applicant, education and experience. Graduation from a regular four-year high school course or its equivalent and at least two years' work in a recognized agricultural college or agricultural department of a university, and at least two years' practical newspaper reportorial or editorial experience; or graduation from a four-year high school course or its equivalent and at least five years' experience in charge of practical work on a farm and at least two years' practical newspaper reportorial or editorial experience, are prerequisites. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

ENDEL, FANNY W., (Feb. 29;) left more than $5,000 realty and more than $10,000 personalty. Matilda M. Hyman, daughter, $3,000 and one-fourth residuary estate, and the sons, Jacob W., Charles W., and Maurice B., each one-fourth of the residue. Doris M. Endel, Margaret F. Endel, and Norman C. Hyman, each received $2,000 in trust.

FRANKEL, GARRISON, (Jan. 30;) left more than $10,000 personalty. Dora, widow, $5,000 and interest in firm of G. Frankel & Sons; Wax, son, $8,000; Joseph and Samuel, sons, $3,000 each; Elita, Gladys, and Suvil, grandchildren, $5,000 each, and smaller amounts.

GOETTER, LEONORA, (Jan. 24;) left more than $10,000 realty to her children, Leon J., Dona G., Ehrich, Mabel, Geo. Goetcheaux, E. Baldwin, and Vivienne, per stirpes.

LILLIANTHAL, CHARLOTTE, (Jan. 16;) left more than $10,000 personalty, and realty unknown. Francis L., daughter, $1,000 and one-third residuary estate. Theresa L. Klein and Eva L. Laib, daughters, $5,000 each; Belle Lilliantha, daughter, $3,000; Joseph and Howard Laib, grandchildren, each $5,000, and one-third residuary estate; Johanna and Clara Saloschin, nieces, $1,200 each, and smaller amounts to other relatives.

RICHARDS, CHARLES H., (April 5;) left more than $100 personalty and more than $10,000 realty. Charles H., father, $2,500. Lida L., mother, $2,500; Mary Isabel, widow, $5,000.

TOUMEY, MARY E., (April 1;) left about $10,000 realty and about $6,000 personalty in trust of which shares to her daughters, Josephine Lindsay, Mary Isabelle Toumey, and Irene Cornelia Toumey.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

CUYAS, Mrs. LILA ARANGO, (June 7, 1914;) value of entire estate is not disclosed. Assets taxable in New York State: One-half interest in the equity in 114 West Eighty-fifth Street, $2,167; one-half interest in the equity in 112 West Eighty-fifth Street, $2,580, and one-half interest in 296 East 149th Street, $4,500; net estate in New York, $5,648. Jose Cuyas, husband, was the beneficiary.

ROCHE, Mrs. LOUISE DE FOREST, (Oct. 19, 1915;) net estate, $66,731; Lillian de Forest Greenwalt, daughter, was the beneficiary. Assets: Bonds, Paul Jones, Perry, Stewart, and Whipple, at San Pedro; Jupiter and Machias, at Lobos Island; Kanawha, at Newport; Leonidas, at Cristobal; Nanshan, at San Diego; Neptune, at Hampton Roads; New Hampshire, off Cape Henry gas buoy, and the Wheeling, at Progreso.

WINSLOW, EDWARD F., (Oct. 22, 1914;) net estate, $14,619; Mrs. Laura B. Winslow, widow, was the beneficiary. Assets: Bank, $102; life insurance and personalty, $4,605; stocks and bonds, $25,098; decedent and he jointly owned securities amounting in value to $407,751, as the right of survivorship passed to the widow. these holdings are not taxed as part of decedent's estate.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Fifty cents an agate line.

Desire to sell clothing store in a booming Wisconsin city of thirty thousand. Doing twenty-five thousand dollars' business a year. Have good lease on store. Business being run under small expense. Inventory ten thousand dollars. Will take about four thousand down and balance in notes. The reason for selling is I have other business to look after. Z 289 Times Annex.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

For Sale—A fair-sized corner department store, long established, located on densely populated avenue in the city; up-to-date merchandise; profits $9,000 to $10,000 yearly; reason, retirement; agents and brokers need not answer. For full particulars, address J 56 Times.

CERTIFIED INVESTIGATION SERVICE. Before investing obtain our report on accurate value of any prospective investment; expert service, reasonable fees.

HUTTEN'S SERVICE BUREAU, INC., 66 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. Rector 6219.

I will sell my interest in a paying skirt business, as I have other interests to take care of; for a salesman it would be a good proposition, as the other party is a practical manufacturer; $2,000 required. Skirts, 159 Times Downtown.

BRICK YARD.
ONE OF THE BEST IN N. E.
HALF VALUE FOR QUICK SALE.
HAWLEY & LOCKE,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Good opportunity for investment in a household, store, and office utility of great possibilities, now nationally advertised; can use a man who has the ability and the experience to handle sales crews. Vital, J 67 Times.

Sub-manufacturer of medium class of cloaks wants a partner, experienced salesman, with $2,000 to start direct trade; good opportunity for the right man. Answer P 54 Times Annex.

Wanted—Capital to finance the most simple device for destruction of trenches in war zone; only party with high standing need answer. T 11 Times.

Partner with $5,000 for manufacturing chemical products; without competition; large orders on hand; enormous profits. Monopol, 168 Times.

CONTRACTOR on wash skirts seeks work with manufacturers who can give quantities. Z 285 Times Annex.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

218T ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Desirable rooms; private baths; steam heat; electricity; excellent table; phone; references.

45TH, 8 EAST.—Table board, rooms; gentleman; references.

MADISON AV., 218.—Rooms with and without bath; cuisine excellent; references.

West Side.

167TH, 7 WEST.—Well-furnished single and large rooms; excellent table; refined surroundings; telephone.

48TH, 28 WEST.—Elegant room, bath, and lavatory; other rooms; excellent board; reasonable.

58TH, 148 WEST.—Parlor suite, with bath; large rooms; table guests; references.

75TH, 20 WEST.—Desirable single rooms; also double; parlor dining; table board.

77TH ST., 301 WEST.—Pension Luquelle; attractive rooms, baths; best home table; electricity.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Large and single room; electricity, shower; gentlemen; private family.

107TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge, steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH, 128 WEST.—Comfortable and attractive rooms; continuous hot water; excellent home table.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 55 WEST.—Desirable large, also medium, rooms, bath; moderate; private family.

86TH, 28 WEST.—Attractive, small room; breakfast; those appreciating fine home surroundings.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room, five windows, overlooking Riverside; suite, with private bath; exceptional surroundings; excellent table.

93D ST., 21 WEST.—Large room; Park; L; business people desired; wholesome food.

106TH, 314 WEST.—In private house, handsomely furnished rooms; board optional; references.

LENOX AV., 197.—Attractive double room; refined Jewish boarding house; excellent table.

WEST END AV., 581, (86th St.)—Exclusive house; moderate-priced rooms, suitable one or two; references; table guests.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

BUSINESS WOMAN, Jewish, wishes room and board on west side, between 80th and 116th Sts. Address F. B., 60 West 39th St. Telephone 4728 Greeley.

YOUNG MAN wants board with refined private family; moderate price. T 41 Times.

Business Notices

Fifty cents an agate line.

Accountants.

MY SIGNATURE on a statement is equivalent to the sterling mark on silver—it means business. ASK YOUR BANK. HERMANN E. GOLDSCHMIDT, Certified Public Accountant, 1,285 Broadway. Madison 4912.

Business Loans.

Money advanced on accounts. Liberal Trading Co., H. Kornreich, 51 Chambers St. Worth 800.

Printing and Multigraphing.

RUSH PRINTING A SPECIALTY. Bond, letterheads, or envelopes, $1.75 1,000; reduction in quantities; other printing reasonable; catalogs, booklets, mail order printing. Century Printing Co., 259 William St. Phone 2224 Worth.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Summer home in country for neurotic children; home care; special attention to correction of nervous derangements. Z 292 Times Annex.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE,
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 Min. Delightful Sail Manhattan.
Lovely rooms; excellent chef; all comforts.
Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE WILLOWS, HUGUENOT PARK.
Superior accommodations; modern conveniences; bracing sea breezes; sun parlors; one hour Wall St.; excellent chef. Telephone 907 Tottenville.

Westchester.

BROWN LODGE, 17 Prospect St., New Rochelle, N. Y.—We appeal to the discriminating man and woman who are looking for a pleasant, quiet home.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

A lady desires to rent three rooms for the Summer. This is a splendid opportunity to secure home for the Summer on the seashore within 30 minutes of New York; location best residential section of Far Rockaway; German cooking and home comforts. Address P. O. Box 396, Far Rockaway.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J.
"30 minutes from Broadway."
Do you know that you can secure parlor, bedroom, and private bath with unsurpassed dining room service for two persons in an exclusive and homelike hotel, situated in New York's most beautiful suburb, for $25 per week? Compare this with what you are paying. Write for booklet, or take the Lackawanna at Hoboken and get off at the East Orange Station. Hotel one block away.
W. T. READE, Prop.

Orange, N. J., 211 Lincoln Av.—Six minutes from Highland Station; first-class accommodations; moderate rates. Telephone 1538.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

57TH ST.—Attractive suite, two or three rooms and bath; one flight; electricity, telephone service; exclusive neighborhood. 6061 Plaza.

86TH, 55 EAST.—Large front parlor to rent; running water, electricity.

LEXINGTON AV., 642.—Bachelor or business couple wishing superior accommodations can have elegant room, bath; private house; owner.

MADISON AV., 220, (86th St.)—Large, small rooms, bath; unfurnished, furnished; music allowed.

West Side.

9TH, 36 WEST.—Attractive, large and small rooms; private bath; telephone.

28D, 258 WEST.—Running water; single, $3.50; two, $4.50; gentlemen. Cavanagh's.

66TH, ST., (65 Central Park West.)—Near subway; elevator, electricity; $8-$10. Bartlett.

69TH ST, 148 WEST.—Attractive suite; running water, charming environment; electricity, telephone; breakfast. Wilde.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Parlor, other desirable rooms; private house; refined surroundings; telephone.

70TH, 330 WEST.—Enormous, elegant bachelor apartment, large private bath, kitchenette, $10; front parlor, $6; homelike. Call evenings.

70TH, 130 WEST, (Columbus 7684.)—Attractive rooms; baths; hot water; breakfasts; references.

71ST, 135 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS, PRIVATE TILE BATHS, LAVATORY; ATTRACTIVE SINGLE ROOMS.

71ST, 57 WEST.—Comfortable, homelike room; private bath; continuous hot water.

72D, WEST.—Near Park; private family; shower; electricity; elevator; $5. Columbus 2061.

73D ST., 142 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, high-class furnished apartments of 1, 2, and 3 rooms with bath, non-housekeeping; board optional; references exchanged.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome suite and other rooms; attractive home; references exchanged.

75TH, 8 WEST.—Delightful location; large rooms with private baths; electricity; telephone; $12.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Delightful location; large room with private bath; electricity; telephone; $12.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike rooms; electricity; continuous hot water; back parlor; private bath.

77TH, 116-124 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable rooms, with and without private baths; newly furnished house; board optional; Summer rates.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny room, dressing room; conveniences; references; reasonable.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Attractive, pleasant front room, lavatory; all conveniences; reference.

78TH, 208 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; electricity; conveniences; subway, "L"; references.

80TH, 305 WEST. (SCHUYLER 8917.)—Attractive room, adjoining bath; apartment; bachelor.

West Side.

81ST, 263 WEST, (West End.)—Large, bright room; exclusive apartment; running water, Pearson.

82D, 115 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large, sunny room, adjoining bath; all conveniences.

82D, 116 WEST.—Large, small rooms, nicely furnished; private house; gentlemen; references.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Rooms with or without private bath; refined; convenient location; references.

90TH ST., 58 WEST.—Attractive, large, also medium room, with dressing room; running water; private house; exclusive block; references. Barry.

91ST, 7a WEST.—Large, well-kept room; southern exposure; reasonable; all conveniences.

91ST ST, 54 WEST.—Near park and L, large rooms, $6-$7; electricity; telephone.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Newly decorated, attractive large rooms; southern exposure; private bath; all conveniences. Ferguson.

97TH, 229 WEST.—Two elegant rooms, single or ensuite; sunny, warm. Apartment 4D.

111TH ST., 529 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Attractively furnished large front room. Apartment 4.

112TH, 604 WEST, (between Broadway and Drive.)—Attractive room in first-class elevator apartment; no other roomers, 5th floor, Apartment 11.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, light, comfortable room, bath adjoining; elevator apartment. Hart.

115TH, 405 WEST.—Two front, southern exposure; also single; all conveniences. Apartment 31.

125TH, 8 WEST, (Y. M. C. A.)—Furnished rooms for young men; swimming pool, gymnasium, reading and social rooms, lectures, etc.; inspection invited.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th.)—Couple having charming apartment, rent attractive outside room with lavatory; gentleman. Telephone 7915 Columbus.

COUPLE in modern elevator apartment have a bright OUTSIDE room adjoining bath; refined surroundings; rent $5. 25 St. Nicholas Terrace, corner 125th St. Apt. 56.

HOTEL NEW STRAND, 32d St., opp. Broadway.—Large rooms, with hot and cold running water, $8 to $10 weekly; with private baths, $10 to $12; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $15 to $18 weekly; some rooms at $7 weekly; same rate for two persons in room.

HOTEL ABERDEEN, 32d St., Between Broadway and 5th Av.—Rooms, with private bath, $10 to $14 weekly; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $18 up.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Delightful, outside front rooms, overlooking park; southern exposure. Apt. 2-F.

WEST END AV., 844.—Beautiful, large, cool rooms for Summer; baths, electricity.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Room for young man in private family of Long Beach, L. I.; rental must be reasonable. L 211 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

ALTERATION WORKROOM require experienced gown and skirt hands. Apply to Manager of workroom, fifth floor, central building.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPERS—Large insurance corporation requires the services of several assistant bookkeepers, moderate salary to start; not under 20 years nor over 30 years of age. Address "B. W.," P. O. Box 822, N. Y. C.

BOOKKEEPER for eye hospital; resident position; references; salary $50. Apply at 800 West 57th St. from 9 till 11 A. M.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED WAITRESSES FOR THEIR RESTAURANT.
Apply at Employment Office, 9th floor, 32d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF 100 EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN FOR THEIR SHOE DEPARTMENT.
Apply at Employment Office, 8th floor, 32d St. side.

GIRLS wanted for finishing dep't. Apply American Druggists Syndicate, Borden and Van Alst Avs., Long Island City, convenient to 34th St. ferry and subway; tube.

HOUSEWORK.—General; young, white, competent, English-speaking woman; family 2 adults; $22 month. Apply Moore, Euclid St., Forest Hills, L. I. Phone 6475 Forest Hills.

LAUNDRESS and chambermaid for short distance in country. Call between 1 and 3 at 27 West 84th, cor. Weeks.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Gentlewoman, care for 6 months baby; assist in housekeeping; country. Call Friday before 12 o'clock. Shailer, 260 West 76th St.

NURSE.—AN EFFICIENT, PRACTICAL NURSE TO ASSIST A SEMI-INVALID IN DIRECTING CHILDREN AND WORK OF HOME; NO MENIAL WORK; MUST ALSO BE WILLING TO DO LIGHT HOUSEWORK UPSTAIRS, SUCH AS MAKING BEDS, DUSTING, ETC.; EFFICIENCY MUST BE INDORSED BY PHYSICIAN; ONLY TWO IN FAMILY; PERMANENT PLACE; $15 PER WEEK TO RIGHT PARTY; A GOOD HOME. ADDRESS F, BOX 86, LEONIA, N. J., OR APPLY 215 BROAD AV., BETWEEN 10 AND 2. 130TH ST. FERRY AND TROLLEY, 30 MINUTES. NO APPLICANTS ON THE SABBATH.

NURSE.—Young, refined white girl to take charge of child 3 years old; references required. Call before 1 o'clock, 336 W. 156th.

OPERATORS. — High-class tailored ladies' waists; salary, $14. Gilman, 19 West 46th.

SALESLADY.—Shoe saleslady with experience and references. Frank Bros., 5th Av. and 27th.

SALESWOMAN.—Woman over 26, well educated; willing to go to a small town; railroad fare and salary; $30 per month to start. Room 1,614, 220 West 42d St.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college-trained women in high-class travelling positions; must be between 25 and 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year; position open now or June. M. J. McReynolds, 347 6th Av. Vanderbilt 4885.

TYPIST.—For clerical and sample card work by silk manufacturing concern; must be capable and possess good handwriting. T 80 Times.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER for position in Jersey, about 35 miles from New York; good, permanent position in manufacturing line; $18. BOOKKEEPER for position in Bay Ridge, Brooklyn; prefer one with manufacturing experience; $18.

TYPIST for uptown publishing house; must be rapid and accurate; $12.

BOOKKEEPER for position in institution uptown; $75 month and lunches.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced girl, with high school education and good personality; $12.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR: must have Wall Street experience, and be able to handle two-position board; $15.

LAW STENOGRAPHER.—Want young girl with legal experience; $18.
Call between 9 and 1.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church Street, City.

CREDENTIAL AGENCY, 253 Broadway; stenographers' exceptional opportunity;

GREGORY DEFENDS WILSON'S POLICIES

Attorney General Eloquent at Democratic Club's Jefferson Day Dinner.

SARCASM FOR ROOSEVELT

Five Hundred Diners Applaud Comparison of President with Lincoln and Jefferson.

"If Abraham Lincoln were living today he could no more be Republican than Theodore Roosevelt could be a modest man," declared Attorney General Thomas W. Gregory at the Jefferson Day dinner of the National Democratic Club given in the Waldorf-Astoria last night. Other speakers were Senator James A. Reed of Missouri, Senator James D. Phelan of California, and Cone Johnson, solicitor of the State Department. John M. Richie presided.

Attorney General Gregory was applauded by the 500 diners at every attack on Roosevelt and at every compliment paid to President Wilson. He expressed the utmost confidence in the success of the Democratic Party in the coming national election. He said that in passing the income tax law, the Underwood Tariff bill, the Federal Reserve Bank act, and the Clayton act and Trade Commission bill, the Democratic Party had written upon the statute books more constructive legislation than the Republican Party had passed in the last fifty years.

Others at the guest table were Mayor John Purroy Mitchel, Senator James A. O'Gorman, Charles F. Murphy, District Attorney Edward Swann, Mgr. Michael J. Lavelle, Sheriff Alfred E. Smith, William Church Osborn, County Clerk William F. Schneider, Norman E. Mack, and Frank L. Dowling.

The fact that President Wilson was bitterly criticised by those who stand for peace at any price and by those who welcome militarism, he said, was proof that he was pursuing the right course.

Letter from the President.

The following letter from the President at Washington was read:

The White House,
Washington, March 30, 1916.

My Dear Mr. Keller: Thank you sincerely for your letter of March 28. Unhappily it will not be possible for me to get away from Washington to attend the Jefferson's Birthday banquet of the National Democratic Club, but my thought will certainly go out to you all on that evening. It is very heartrending to remember in these days of momentous responsibility the great traditions of the Democratic Party and to recall the great example set by the men who gave the party its character and its tradition of disinterested service. I hope that the evening may be crowned with the most stimulating success. Cordially and sincerely yours, WOODROW WILSON.

Mr. John W. Keller, National Democratic Club, New York City.

Attorney General Lauds Wilson.

Mr Gregory said in part:

"After talking patronage with several hundred citizens of this great city I have discovered that you have three classes of Democrats—those who always vote the ticket, those who sometimes vote the ticket, and those who never vote the ticket. I am assuming that those who sit before me tonight belong exclusively to the first two classes.

"It is astonishing in how few words the faith of the founder of Democracy can be written—I should say that almost the entire principle can be fairly summed up in the four words — personal liberty and individual opportunity. Henry George saw this eternal principle of Jefferson when he said, 'I stand for men.' Abraham Lincoln recognized it when he proclaimed on the battlefield of Gettysburg that 'government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth.' And Woodrow Wilson recognizes and applies it in every act of his official life.

"If I were called upon to name the three greatest exemplars of pure and undefiled Democracy, I should name Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, and Woodrow Wilson. If Abraham Lincoln were living today, he could no more be a Republican that Theodore Roosevelt could be a modest man.

"This Administration stands for peace so long as it can be preserved with national honor, but it prefers, as did Thomas Jefferson, 'every consequence to insult and habitual wrong.' The liberties which were good enough for our ancestors to die for are good enough for us to die for. But every reasonable means should be resorted to to prevent an issue of arms and save our country from the awful consequences of war.

"With reference to those who clamor for a great military establishment, I quote the following extract from a letter written by Jefferson to Henry Knox on March 27, 1801:

> A class are ardent for the introduction of monarchy, eager for armies, making more noise for a great naval establishment than better patriots who wish it on a national scale only commensurate to our wants and to our means. This last class ought to be tolerated but not trusted.

"I commend the last sentence in this letter to the careful consideration of Colonel Roosevelt.

Compares Wilson to Watchman.

"Between the contending forces of those who stand for peace at any price and those who would welcome militarism, if not war, stands the great guardian of our people's safety, and the fact that he is bitterly criticised by those who harbor each of these extreme views is substantial proof that his policies are about right.

"In the history of America no man since Lincoln has been confronted with such grave and numerous problems as he who occupies the White House today. He may make mistakes, for probably all men do, but I am firmly convinced that when the final record has been made and the result declared the number will be remarkably few. This is a time when all true Americans, irrespective of party lines, should uphold the hands of him who stands upon the watch tower and slumbers not nor sleeps.

"Henry Clay said that he would 'rather be right than President.' I do not know whether Henry Clay really meant this or not, but I say to you with gravity and with firm conviction that Woodrow Wilson would not be willing to be President unless he felt in his heart that he was right. If strict adherence to the principles of Thomas Jefferson can make a man right, then who can doubt that our great leader is right for with him devotion to personal liberty and individual opportunity is the ruling passion.

"Another great national election is approaching, carrying with it mightier issues and vaster possibilities for good or for evil than any which have ever confronted our country. We approach it armed with a deserved conviction that the work has been well done, and realizing that we are the only great nation today prosperous and not involved in the throes of a bloody war.

"Your factories are working day and night. Your transportation facilities are taxed to the utmost. Your wharves are crowded with freight destined for foreign lands. Your banks are filled with money. Your hotels are crowded. Peace and plenty smile on every side. What more has the country a right to ask?

Foreign Policy the Issue.

"With such a leader and such a record of achievement what has Democracy to fear? I do not believe that our enemies hope to accomplish anything by raising domestic issues.

"Our foreign policy will be the real issue. Some of our enemies are charging that we are recklessly rusning into war, others complain because we have not long since declared war with various nations, while all, like Diogenes with his lantern, are looking in vain for a leader who can win.

"And yet I cannot conclude without warning you of the dangers of the coming contest. If you would avoid the man on horseback, eager to ride through seas of blood; if you abhor cringing incapacity begging for peace at the price of humiliation and national dishonor, then sound the slogan of Thomas Jefferson and fling your banner of defiance from the outer wall."

Senator Phelan's Speech.

Senator Phelan of California called attention to the advance made by the United States in preparedness. It was now constructing its own ships; it was about to establish an armor plant; it had planned to harness the untamed streams of the West to gather nitrate from the air

"This," he said, "is an answer to those who say the cry of preparedness is fostered by the manufacturers of munitions. We will make the munitions for ourselves. You in New York understand the need of preparation, as we do in the West. Some of those in the Middle West, however, do not understand it. Yet the Liberty on the Capitol at Washington is an armed Liberty."

Senator Reed of Missouri followed Attorney General Gregory. He maintained that the main issue on which Mr. Roosevelt and the Republican Party would stand in the campaign was that "it was the business of the United States to have intervened in the European war the moment the European armies crossed the Belgian border."

"The plea of Mr. Roosevelt," he said, "is that he shall be given the helm, that he shall be given the ship to steer. If peace is desirable, then why remove the helmsman. If we have hitherto escaped the shoals of war and reefs of danger, then the new pilot must intend to steer us where these dangers lie. I do not know what the East may do, but I know that the Democratic Party will sweep every State west of the Mississippi River, and I think that on the Ides of November we may get rid of him forever."

Polk Takes a Vacation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Frank L. Polk, Counselor of the State Department, left Washington this afternoon for Hot Springs, Va. Counselor Polk had made arrangements to go to that mountain resort before the delivery of the note from the Carranza Government dealing with the presence of American troops in Mexico. Mr. Polk expects to be absent until Tuesday.

ROOSEVELT'S ISSUE IS NATIONAL HONOR

Believes in Protective Tariff, but Appeals to the Soul of the Nation.

FOR A RIGHTEOUS PEACE

"The Peace of Cowardice Leads in the End to War After a Record of Shame," He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., April 13.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, after the four days of comparative quiet which marked his trip to Massachusetts and Connecticut, jumped into the pre-convention campaign with redoubled vigor today. He was asked to comment on The New York Tribune's editorial pledging the support of that Republican newspaper, and he dictated the following statement:

Of course I deeply appreciate what The Tribune says of me, but I appreciate infinitely more what it says in advocacy of the things for which I stand.

The final sentence of the editorial says: "We are choosing which way the country shall go in the era that is now opening just as our fathers chose the nation's path in the days of 1860."

This sentence should be in the mind of every man who at Chicago next June takes part in formulating the platform and naming the candidate. The men at Chicago should act in the spirit of the men who stood behind Abraham Lincoln.

From time to time it has recently been announced that the fight against Mr. Wilson is to be waged only, or almost only, on the tariff. Such an appeal would be an appeal to the belly and not to the soul of the American nation.

By all means provide for the things of the body, but only on condition that we treat the body as the servant of the soul.

I believe heartily in a protective tariff.

Unless we return to a protective tariff, preferably administered through a commission of experts, we shall face widespread economic disaster at the end of this war

But this is not the great issue on which the fight is to be made if the highest service is to be rendered the American people.

The issue is that the American people must find its own soul. National honor is a spiritual thing that cannot be haggled over in terms of dollars. We must stand not only for America first but for America first and last and all the time and without any second.

Wants No "Peace of Cowardice."

Our loyalty must be to the whole United States. The East must stand for the safeguarding of the Pacific Coast against every foe. The West must stand for the safeguarding of the Atlantic Coast against every foe. East and West and North and South alike must hold the life of every man and the honor of every woman on the most remote ranch on the Mexican border as a sacred trust to be guaranteed by the might of our united nation.

We can be true to mankind at large only if we are true to ourselves. If we are false to ourselves we shall be false to everyone else. We have a lofty ideal to serve, a great mission to accomplish for the cause of freedom and of genuine democracy and of justice and fair dealing throughout the world.

If we are weak and slothful and absorbed in mere money getting and vapid excitement we can neither serve these causes nor any others. We must stand for national conscience, for national discipline and for preparedness, military, social, and industrial, in order to help the soul of this nation.

We stand for peace, but only for the peace that comes as a right to the just man armed and not for the peace which the coward purchases by abject submission to wrong. The peace of cowardice leads in the end to war after a record of shame.

Political observers feel that the Colonel, by his assurances that he is for a protective tariff, has pretty effectually dug the ground from beneath the feet of Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio. Harding has been selected as temporary Chairman of the Republican National Convention, and it has been reported on excellent authority that a number of the Old Guard leaders are quietly booming him as the dark-horse candidate to be run on the "economic issue" in order to head off the Colonel, who has taken over, apparently beyond recovery by any other candidate, the issues of preparedness and Americanism.

Robs Harding of Issue.

Senator Harding, by the Colonel's adroit move, has been robbed of the only issue he had on which to base his claim upon the nomination, as the Colonel in a few words said all and more than Harding recently said along economic lines.

The Colonel refused to make any more definite statement about the Mexican situation created by the latest note received from Carranza. He read the reports in the late afternoon newspapers, including a full report of the note, and then shook his head when pressed for further information concerning his views. But the Colonel's statement in which he hit at the Wilson policy was made after he had obtained as full knowledge of the Mexican situation as could be obtained from the newspapers.

The Colonel's message was looked upon here as still another message to the Republican delegates who will assemble in Chicago on June 7 to choose their standard bearer. It was pretty generally agreed also that it would prove interesting reading for Senator Harding and the men who have been grooming him for the race.

The reported Harding boom has been taken as still another indication that the booms started for ex-Senator Elihu Root and Justice Charles E. Hughes had about collapsed, leaving the Colonel almost alone in the field as the effective advocate of Americanism.

Colonel Roosevelt expects to remain here for several days to talk over the situation with visitors.

KOENIG AGAIN IS CHAIRMAN.

Says New York County Delegates Will Vote for a Republican.

A scathing attack upon the Wilson Administration and a prophecy that the Republicans would come back into power this year was made last night by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University at the meeting of the Republican County Committee at Bryant Hall. Dr. Butler made no mention of Colonel Roosevelt or the Progressive Party, but Samuel S. Koenig, who was re-elected Chairman, aroused considerable enthusiasm by declaring that the delegates from New York County would vote for a Republican for President at the Chicago convention.

State Chairman Frederick C. Tanner also made a speech and was applauded when he suggested that the Republican Party was going to gather under its wing this year the men who had left it. Chairman Tanner urged the committeemen to remember that it was not only necessary to elect a Republican President, but a Republican Congress as well. The trend in the past year, he said, showed that the Republicans were rapidly coming back into power. The House of Representatives, he said, was sure to be Republican next year.

The hall was crowded to the doors, and several members had to find seats in the gallery. Other officers re-elected with Chairman Koenig were: Alexander Brough, First Vice President; Michael H. Blake, Second Vice President; Benjamin Bulmer, Secretary, and Ogden L. Mills, Treasurer.

Dr. Butler, who has recently returned from a tour of the West, said in part:

"Up to this time, except in regard to the Mexican situation, the President has kept the country out of war and in doing so he has responded to the best wishes and hopes of the whole people, but his methods have been such as to bring about the very situation that confronts us in Mexico today. We are practically fighting a part of the people of Mexico. We call it a punitive expedition, but we are 400 miles from the Rio Grande doing ordinary police duty for the people and Government of Mexico, which responsible Government this Administration destroyed three years ago.

"If we had not ourselves destroyed the only responsible Government Mexico had, and we had not entered into negotiations with this particular bandit we are now pursuing and furnished him with arms to fight our soldiers, this situation would not have occurred. It is the result of a purely sentimental policy in dealing with grave international business. It shows what happens when sentimentalism and rhetoric take control of grave international policies. To have destroyed responsible government in Mexico out of sentiment is high crime and misdemeanor on the part of the present Government.

"We have been told that the Administration has committed itself to an adequate policy of preparedness, but what is its policy? So long as the present Secretary of the Navy remains in the Cabinet we cannot take very seriously the policies of that department. And what shall we say of the policy of the War Department when a Secretary had to resign recently because he believed the policy of his own department was inadequate? What is the Administration for, pork barrel preparedness, or against it?"

At one point in his address Dr. Butler said:

"Make no mistake. This is to be a party contest. It is to be a struggle not alone between men, but between ideas and ideals of government. As we settle it next November so will the die be cast for the next generation to come."

BANNARD ANTI-ROOSEVELT.

Delegate Justifies Republicans Voting Against "Outlander."

Otto T. Bannard, delegate to the Republican National Convention, has written a letter to an anti-Roosevelt Republican in his district defining his own position, which is said to be that of most New York organization Republicans. Mr. Bannard wrote:

April 13, 1916.

A. Gordon Murray, Esq.,
68 William Street, New York.

My dear Gordon:

I have your letter of yesterday stating your strong opposition to the nomination of Roosevelt and asking me my views because I am a delegate to the Republican National Convention from your district.

I cannot conceive of a Republican convention selecting as its candidate for President a member of a different political party, either Democratic or Progressive.

The mere statement of the proposition should defeat it and if the Republican Party should admit that there was no one in its party worthy of the nomination it could not hope for, nor could it meet with success. Such a transplanted "outlander" candidate would be beaten before the hot weather was over. Nor could any Republican be justly criticised for openly opposing this exotic.

A Republican who voted for Wilson would not be deserting his party; his party would have deserted him.

Yours faithfully,
OTTO T. BANNARD.

ROOSEVELT GETS DELAY.

Allowed Until June 1 to Prepare Record in Appeal of Barnes Suit.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 13.—Justice Andrews, in Supreme Court here this morning, allowed Colonel Theodore Roosevelt until June 1 for the preparation of the record in the appeal taken by William Barnes from the verdict of the jury in the $25,000 libel action brought against the former President by the National Committeeman, in which judgment was given in favor of the defendant. The original order gave Mr. Roosevelt until April 15 to finish preparation.

Sir Herbert Ames to Lecture.

An illustrated lecture on the British Navy will be given by Sir Herbert Ames, M. P., at 8 o'clock tonight in Carnegie Hall. Sir Herbert is giving his services free, all the proceeds of the lecture going towards the Prince of Wales Widows' and Orphans' Fund.

5% Income

SPECIAL FEATURES OF OUR FIRST MORTGAGE CERTIFICATES

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The new 2 for 25¢

ARROW COLLAR

spring style, in two heights

ASHBY—2¼ in. LEXICON—2¼ in.

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We've made a hit with our boys' Norfolk Suits (ages 6 to 18 years) with an extra pair of trousers, special values at $6.50, $8.50, $10, Novelty Suits (ages 2½ to 8 years) in cloth and washable goods at very moderate prices. Full lines of Topcoats, Reefers and Hats and Caps.

Children's Furnishings in a great variety.

Broadway at 32d St.
Cooper Square at 5th St.
Manhattan
Fulton St. at De Kalb Av.
Brooklyn.

Special—

Satin Stripe Athletic Underwear

69c

per garment

Friday and Saturday Only

White fancy woven madras—with white satin stripes. Sleeveless athletic shirt and knee drawers—cut for full body freedom.

This is a most timely offering—you should buy several suits NOW. The regular price is $1—the opportunity to get them at 69c ends Saturday night.

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Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
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246-248 West 125th St. } Open Evenings

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

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Browning, King & Company

Our Spring Suits, guaranteed fabrics, in great variety, are cut to meet the extreme or conservative taste: $15, $20 to $35. Light-weight Topcoats at $15, $18 and $20. As Easter is approaching the Cutaway Coat comes to the front. We can fit you with little delay. Elegant garments, Oxfords and blacks, and silk-lined: $25 and $30. Worsted Trousers at $5 to $10. Silk Hats $5 and $6. Gloves, Neckwear and Shirts to complete the outfit.

Clothing and Furnishings for Boys and Children.

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Cooper Square at 5th St.
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BENJAMIN FOX
Reliable Pawnbroker,
72 8th Ave., near 14th St.
LIBERAL LOANS ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, FURS, Etc.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
Bargains in Diamonds, Watches, Etc.
Presenting this ad. saves you 5%.

"No Sun Upon an Easter Day Is Half so Fine a Sight"
—Sir John Suckling—1609

This Year—You Can Be Ahead of Easter

HOW often have you found yourself—the day before Easter—with none of the new things you fully meant to have got?

The chill of March winds has held you back from day to day—until what the ancients called "The Great Day" has come—and found you unprepared.

This year—thanks to the Moon and Hart Schaffner & Marx—you may be ready. To the moon, for the lateness of date; the certainty of lovely days. To Hart Schaffner & Marx, for the most attractive Spring clothes they have ever sent us.

And—may we say—thanks just a little bit to Wallach Bros. for bringing to New York men far and away the smartest stocks for Spring—Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes, Stetson Hats, Fine Furnishings.

Come in today and see the wonderful Easter things we are showing.

Spring Suits—$18 to $50.
Topcoats—$20 to $35.

Hats for Men

The largest stocks of new Spring Stetsons in New York—priced at $3.50 to $8. Ask to see the "Headease." A Stetson Hat sold exclusively in Wallach Stores. In a derby or soft shape—$4.

Or pay $2 for a Wallach Hat—and KNOW you are getting the biggest hat value possible for the price.

Silk Hats—$5, $6, $7.50.

Cutaway Coats

Your frock coat and gray trousers—for the Easter promenade, or the formal affairs now starting up. We have them—styled so correctly and made so perfectly by Hart Schaffner & Marx that you'll get far better value for your money than at any custom tailor's.

Cutaway Coats and Vests—$25 & $30.

Worsted Trousers—$5 to $12.50.

Easter Neckwear

New clothes simply WON'T be denied new ties. We know that—so we gathered a truly bewildering array of fine neckwear. New fabrics; new shapes; rich silks, as well as smart novelty patterns—all at prices that permit you to gratify your tastes without stint.

Maybe you'll need a cane—a pair of gloves or some shirts. Our Furnishing Departments are complete.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, Corner 29th St.
Broadway, Below Chambers St.
Third Ave., cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.

The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes